

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

CONTENTS

Memorial Continental Hall.....	Frontispiece
After Thirty-five Years.....	597
MARY MODERWELL DE BOLT	
A Message from the President General.....	604
The Flora A. Walker Collection of Historic Foreign Autographs.....	607
KATHARINE CALVERT GOODWIN	
A Word in Retrospect.....	617
MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL	
Ready Reference D. A. R. Chronology.....	619
The Cincinnati.....	625
ESTELLE HARRIS	
State Conferences.....	631
Historical Program.....	634
Conducted by DR. GEORGE M. CHURCHILL	
Work of the Chapters.....	635
Book Reviews.....	648
D. B. COLQUITT	
D. A. R. State Membership.....	649
Genealogical Department.....	650
National Board of Management:	
Official List of.....	654

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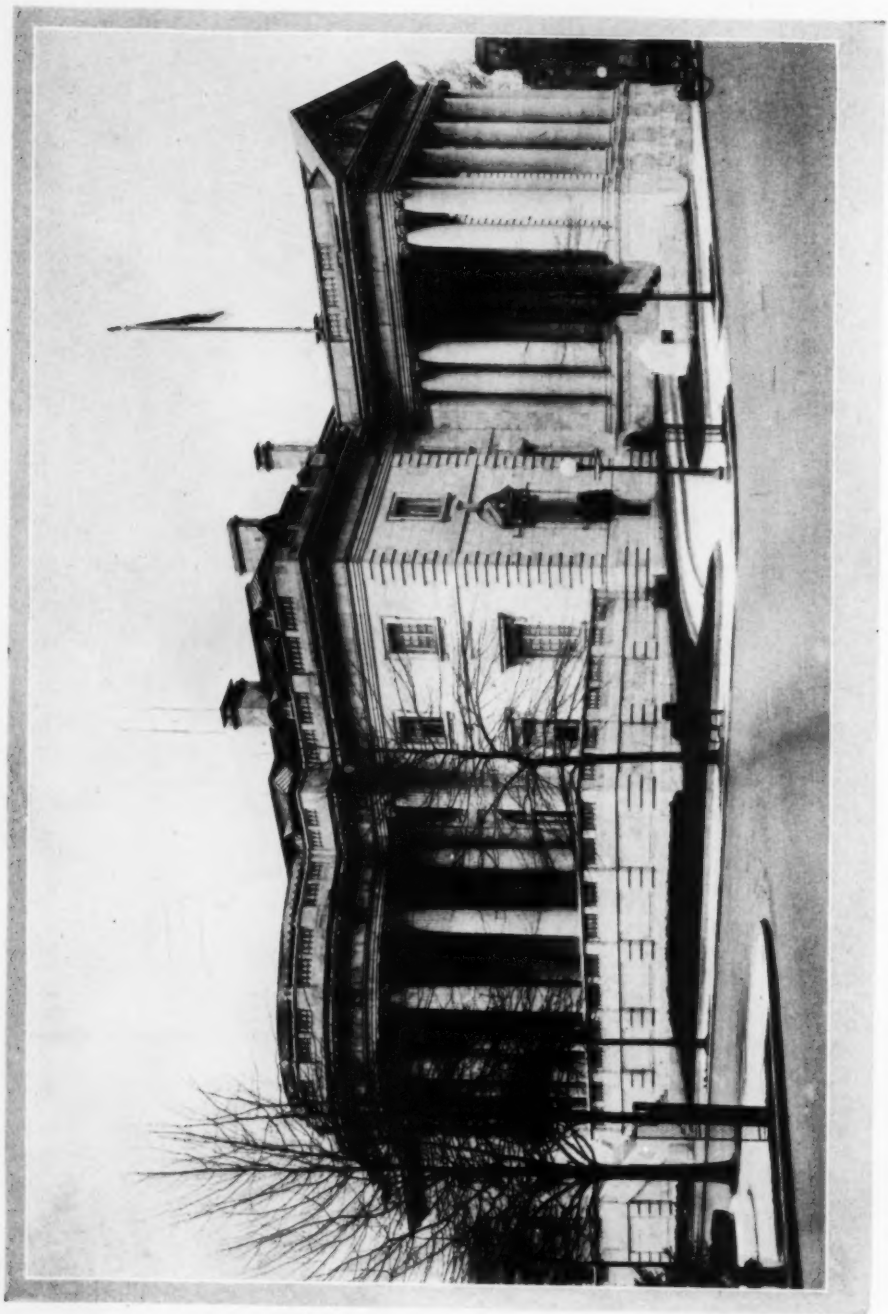
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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WHOLE No. 392

After Thirty-Five Years

BY MARY MODERWELL DE BOLT

Historian General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

BIRTHDAYS are milestones at which it is fitting to stop and at least make note of progress. The approach of the thirty-fifth birthday of our Society has brought with it many requests for something in the way of a history for those who are not fortunate enough to have had first-hand information of the early days of the organization. The writer makes no claim to originality in the following sketch, in fact she is merely compiling and bringing together facts garnered from the records of others.

In California in 1875 there was organized a patriotic society known as the Sons of the American Revolution. A few women were admitted and they were called Daughters of the American Revolution. The former society was not organized in the eastern States for several years. In 1890 a general meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution at Louisville, Ky., took action on the question of admitting women to membership and decided in the negative. The women already members were thus excluded.

This brought forth protests from different parts of the country. American women were filled with indignation.

In Washington, D. C., Miss Eugenia Washington, a great-grandniece of George Washington, proposed to a friend, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, that they should organize a Society of women. Mrs. Darling cordially agreed, but it was decided to wait until September as so many people would be out of town for the summer.

On the 5th of July the press reported the proceedings of the 4th of July meeting of the Sons in Washington. Mrs. Darling asked Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, a member of the Press Association, if she would not rewrite the story of Hannah Arnett and print it as a rebuke to the Sons for their exclusion act. This story, first told in the *New York Observer* in 1876 by Henrietta Holdich, a great-granddaughter of Hannah Arnett, was of the patriotic and courageous Quakeress, who by her determined efforts, argument and influence, held the representative men of Elizabethtown, N. J., to their



MISS MARY DESHA. REPRODUCTION OF PORTRAIT PRESENTED TO THE NATIONAL SOCIETY BY KATHARINE MONTGOMERY CHAPTER, OTHER MEMBERS AND PERSONAL FRIENDS

allegiance to the flag when General Howe had offered pardon and amnesty to all who would lay down arms. Mrs. Lockwood's article closed with the words, "Where will the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution place Hannah Arnett?"

This was read by Mr. W. O. McDowell, a great-grandson of Hannah Arnett, and himself a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. In an open letter to the *Washington Post* he offered to assist in forming a Society and made a formal call for the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Several prominent women responded to this call. Although many women known to be interested, among them Mrs. Lockwood,

were out of the city for the summer, a meeting was called for August 9th, at the home of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth. Owing to a severe storm at the hour appointed for the meeting, only two women appeared, Miss Eugenia Washington and Miss Mary Desha. These three women, undaunted by wind and rain and thoroughly in earnest, took the first step in the organization of a national patriotic society. A constitution was adopted, based upon one submitted by Mr. McDowell, and revised and reconstructed with the aid of Mr. A. Howard Clark, Curator of History for the National Museum and Registrar for the Sons of the American Revolution. A Board of Management consisting of nine women was appointed: Miss



MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD. REPRODUCTION OF PORTRAIT PRESENTED TO THE NATIONAL SOCIETY BY MARY WASHINGTON CHAPTER

Desha, Chairman, Mrs. Walworth, Secretary, Miss Washington, Registrar. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the President of the United States, was the unanimous choice of the three ladies for the presidency, and the next day a letter was written asking her to accept the office. This she did early in September.

Miss Desha, Miss Washington and Mrs. Walworth immediately began intensive work—letters of invitation were sent to representative women throughout the country. Notices of appointment were issued and accepted; a notice was published in the *Washington Post*, August 18th, giving the purposes of the Society, quoting its eligibility clause and requesting all women of Revolutionary descent to send their



MISS EUGENIA WASHINGTON—REPRODUCTION OF PORTRAIT IN MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL GIVEN BY D. A. R. CHAPTERS TO THE NATIONAL SOCIETY



MRS. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH. REPRODUCTION OF PORTRAIT PRESENTED TO THE NATIONAL SOCIETY BY SARATOGA CHAPTER

names to the Registrar, Miss Washington. October 11th was selected for a general meeting at the Strathmore Arms, the home of Mrs. Lockwood, to carry on the organization begun August 9th. This date was chosen because it was the anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, made possible by the royal generosity of a woman. On this day eighteen women were present as follows: Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mrs. Mary Morris Hallowell, Miss Susan Reviere Hetzell, Mrs. Margaret Hetzell, Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Alice Morrow Clark, Miss Pauline

McDowell, Mrs. Ada P. Kimberly, Mrs. Aurelia Hadley Mohl, Miss Floride Cunningham, Miss Caroline Ransom, Mrs. Emily Lee Sherwood, Mrs. Harriett Lincoln Coolidge, Mrs. Jennie D. Garrison, Miss Mary Desha. The work of August 9th was approved and the organization completed by the election of a full set of officers.

At an adjourned meeting held October 18th at the home of Mrs. William Cabell, Vice President General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison presided as President General. At this meeting important matters were discussed and decided upon. Colors for a rosette were adopted, dark blue and white, the colors of Washington's staff; a seal with the motto, "Home and Country" was decided upon. Four resolutions were unanimously adopted—1st, that a monument be erected in Paris to the memory of George Washington; 2d, that aid be given the Mary Washington (monument) Association; 3d, that the Society secure rooms and later a fireproof building in which to deposit Revolutionary relics and historic papers; 4th, that life membership dues and charter fees be set aside for this purpose.

The first year was a busy one; meetings were held each month; matters of importance decided upon; the insignia in the form of a spinning wheel and distaff designed by Prof. G. Brown Goode, was adopted and patented. The Society was incorporated in June, 1891. Five State regents were appointed and confirmed as follows: Mrs. N. B. Hogg of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour of Rhode Island, Miss Louise McAllister of New York, Mrs. De B. R. Keim of Connecticut, Mrs. William Wirt Henry of Virginia. The first Chapter was organized in Chicago. In October a conference of National officers, State and

Chapter Regents was held at the home of Mrs. William B. Cabell, Vice President General, and a reception was given the Daughters by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison at the White House. A committee was appointed to consider ways and means of erecting a fireproof building and founding a home for the Society, which would also be the Memorial Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The eight hundred and sixteen persons whose applications for membership were approved on or before October 11th, 1891, were made charter members of the organization.

The second year was noteworthy in the inception of new work. The first Continental Congress was held in the Church of Our Father, on February 22d, 1892. Mrs. Harrison presided and was re-elected President General. The Lineage Books were begun, giving in condensed form lines of descent from Revolutionary patriots, together with statement of services rendered. Each volume contains the names of one thousand members in order of their admission to the Society. A magazine, to be the official organ of the Society, to record its work and to stimulate historical research throughout the country, was started with Mrs. E. H. Walworth as editor.

In February, 1896, the Society was incorporated by the Fifty-fourth Congress of the United States, the charter being signed by Grover Cleveland. The Society was ordered to report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings; permitted to deposit its collections and material for history in the Smithsonian Institution, or in the National Museum.

The first of the four resolutions adopted at the October meeting, 1890,



Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey
1917-1920



Mrs. George Agynard Minor
1926-1923



Mrs. Benjamin Harrison
1890-1892



Mrs. William Cumming Story
1913-1917



Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook
1923-1926



Mrs. John W. Foster
1895-1896



Mrs. Matthew J. Scott
1909-1913



Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson
1893-1895-1896-1898



Mrs. Donald McLean 1905-1909



Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks
1901-1905



Mrs. Daniel Manning 1898-1901

THE PRESIDENTS GENERAL
NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

became a reality when a statue of George Washington, presented by the Women of America, was unveiled at the Paris Exposition in 1900. Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General, represented the United States and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In 1902 another resolution assumed visible form when a site for the erection of a fire-proof building was purchased for \$50,000 and plans for building Memorial Continental Hall were actively inaugurated. The cornerstone was laid April 19th, 1904. The date for the meeting of Continental Congress was changed to the week in which the 19th of April occurs, the anniversary of the battle of Concord and Lexington. In 1905, the building was far enough completed so that a part of it was dedicated and the Fourteenth Continental Congress held within its walls. In 1910 the building was completed, the offices moved and Memorial Continental Hall became headquarters for the Society. Within twenty years from its organization the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was housed in one of the most beautiful structures in Washington, standing as it does between the American Red Cross building erected as a memorial to "The Heroic Women of the Civil War" on one side and on the other side the marble home of the Bureau of the American Republics, looking out over the Ellipse, lying between the White House and the Washington Monument. It is, indeed, not only a monument to the loyal men and women of an earlier day to whom it is dedicated, but also to the unflagging zeal, generous impulses and executive ability of the women of today.

Spacious as the new building seemed to those engaged in its erection, it was hardly more than completed when it was

found that the marvelous growth of Chapters throughout the country would necessitate enlarged business offices. The feeling also prevailed that this hall with its beautiful rooms and corridors donated, decorated and furnished by loving Daughters, should remain a shrine of patriotism. This led to the plan for an administration building, and land adjacent to Memorial Continental Hall was purchased and a building erected to be used for offices. This building, completed in 1923, contains the executive offices of the National officers.

But still the cry for more room came when it was found that the auditorium of Continental Hall would not seat even the delegates to Continental Congress, to say nothing of alternates and visiting Daughters. Then came a demand for an auditorium which would be in keeping with the design of our beautiful Memorial Continental Hall. The Thirty-third Continental Congress authorized the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, to present plans for such a building. The Thirty-fourth Continental Congress overwhelmingly approved the plans which the President General and her committee presented for an auditorium to cost nearly two million dollars.

Our present active membership comprises 149,424 women of Revolutionary descent; while the number of Chapters throughout the country and abroad is 2,070.

The beginning of Chapter activity in the Society was strictly along lines laid down in the Constitution: to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence by the acquisition and protection of historic spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research and preservation of documents and relics; to foster true patriotism; to

assist the stranger within our gates to become a real American citizen; to protect the emblem of our country and to imbue others with respect for the flag.

Early in its history the work with southern mountaineers, many of whom are descendants of Revolutionary ancestry, was undertaken as a patriotic duty. The scope of this work has been enlarged and its growth more than justified the vision of those who inaugurated it.

Twice in the third of a century of its existence the woman-power of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been offered to the President of the United States in time of war and real service has been rendered. In peace, no less than in war, does our Society stand behind its Government ready to be of aid in keeping the faith with those founders of our Nation to whom we owe our existence and whose memory we hold sacred.

In reviewing this brief history of our Society the outstanding fact that will strike the reader is the surprising growth of the Society in the very short time that has transpired since its organization. This remarkable spontaneous growth is not a mushroom of transient sentiment,

and it is not a fad that will collapse with the tug of other interests or attractions. The response to the call for organization simply shows that such a call was overdue, and that patriotism everywhere was hungering for the summons.

The National Society is a living monument which today regards the past and confronts the future. It is a grim business to assist at the birth of a Nation. Terror and death and strife are there. It is a business that drains every energy and demands sacrifice. Therefore Tribute and Remembrance are graven deep on our living monument for those who staunched their own wounds and wrapped the swaddling clothes about the new Nation. But more than this, and above this, comes the query,—what use to give birth if that which is born be not nurtured and preserved? Then, as our Society confronts the future shall we not find graven more deeply and emphatically on this monument we build, the words—To Preserve and to Keep?

Out of the past comes the heritage, priceless and intact. Ours the responsibility to aid in passing it on as fine in purpose and integrity as our pioneers shaped it in the days of its inception.



D. A. R. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, ERECTED IN 1921-1923

A MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT GENERAL

"Better than land or gold or trade,
Are a high ideal and a purpose true."

DAUGHTERS of the American Revolution, as an organized unit, we are thirty-five years young this October. Thirty-five years in the history of either an individual or of an organization is a comparatively brief span of years. Yet, what an astonishing era of growth and accomplishment it is the proud privilege of our Society to chronicle. We are the largest and most influential women's patriotic organization in the world today.

Organized October 11, 1890, that year of high patriotic inspiration and activity following the Centennial observance of the Ratification of the Constitution of the United States, it numbered 4 Chapters and 390 members within six months after its inception. It is noteworthy that it should have reached its thirty-fifth milestone of achievement and its present aggregation of more than 2,000 Chapters and of 150,000 members in October of the year 1925. A month significant because it commemorates for Americans those discoveries of Columbus through which a new life and history were begun for the western hemisphere. A year apart from others because it celebrates the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord and the 144th October since Cornwallis surrendered to the American forces at Yorktown in 1781.

In a message delivered before our Thirty-fourth Continental Congress last April, President Coolidge said of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

"Yours is, first of all, a Society dedicated to a perpetuation of all the finest traditions, the

noblest achievements and the highest accomplishments of our national history. . . . As an outcome of the inquiries I have made I wish you to know that the more I have become informed as to your Society the more I have come to approve, respect and honor it. . . . It lacks only a few months of thirty-five years since your organization was founded here in the Capital City, and its work since that time deserves a word of review and commendation which, though necessarily all too brief, I wish to indulge.

"No matter how exalted its objects, the Society could not have made the record of growth and influence which stands to its credit if it had not possessed a genius for useful accomplishment. . . . Literally the sun never sets on your activities, and I am bound to add that it never shines on any but worthy ones.

"Your organization is primarily a patriotic one. But the mantle of patriotism, as you have defined patriotism, spreads over a wide field of benevolent, human and social usefulness. . . . So you have sought by your example and works, as well as by your precepts, to make this a country deserving of the loyalty, the devotion and the love of all its people. Herein you have performed the highest work of civic usefulness.

"You have raised a voice of welcome to the immigrant landing on our shores. You have helped him to find place, occupation and opportunity in those most trying early days of his experience here.

"To gain and perfect the spiritual and moral unity of 110,000,000 people we need just such interests and activities as those to which the Daughters of the American Revolution are so sincerely devoted. . . .

"But you have done yet more. . . . You have sought means to help our native community improve its conditions. You have gone into backward and well-nigh forgotten parts of the country carrying the torch of educational opportunity. . . . The Daughters of the American Revolution are entitled to be known for the full scope and noble usefulness of the work they have prosecuted.

"Everywhere your State and local bodies have labored to raise the civic ideal, to make better citizens, to resist evil influence, to cast out corruption,—in short, to lift up the average Ameri-

can life to the full level of its highest aspirations. . . . Year by year your service has grown as your vision has widened and your means have increased. Your annual gatherings have never failed to mark a step forward in the way of progress. . . . You are in the best sense of the term ministering to the ideal of self-government. . . .

"Not only by your early ancestry and your inheritance, but your own efforts, you hold undisputed claim to the high title of Daughters of the American Revolution."

Praise and commendation in such unequivocal terms from the lips of a Chief Executive of the American Nation, it has never before been the privilege of any organization to hear concerning itself. For this reason, if for no other, our Thirty-fourth Congress and our thirty-fifth anniversary will always stand forth as gleaming beacon lights along the way of our recorded history. Especially, too, is this appraisal of our motives, ideals, and endeavors to be treasured because it represents the measured judgment of a President of the United States who has said of himself and his family, "The Coolidges are not given to talking."

President Coolidge, in crowning our Society with this tribute of service recognition on the part of the Executive branch of the Government of the United States, has laid upon you and upon me, as well as upon every individual member of our organization for generations yet to come, a well-nigh sacred responsibility to see to it that in the living present and the tomorrow that is to be, we shall ever prove ourselves even more worthy of our own highest ideals and aspirations for home and country.

It is to be hoped and desired, and I am confident that every Chapter, as well as every single member of this Society, will make this month of October, which signals our thirty-fifth natal day and year, a time of introspection, as well as

definite plans toward more and more limitless fields of effort.

And, as we fittingly and justly rejoice in our well-earned place in the sun of American civic life and educational achievement, let us humbly give thanks and take pains to remember, with reverence and a deep sense of obligation, the debt of gratitude we owe to the organizers and charter members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Their untiring enthusiasm, coupled with the brilliant, zealous efforts of those upon whom rested the mantle of executive direction during the first formative years of our Society's existence, laid a sure foundation upon which those of us who have followed in their footsteps have been proud to build. Their faith, their hope, their courage, their vision, their judgment, their sublime confidence and the righteousness of the causes that they advocated, have been and should continue to be an inspiration and an example to those of us who have come after them, and who have or may be entrusted, in office or without, with the burden, the responsibility, and the privilege of leadership.

We, Daughters of the American Revolution, have a proud heritage from patriotic ancestors of Revolutionary days. How shall we best make ourselves worthy descendants? By contributing our uttermost toward the better citizenship of a greater America—an America firmly and fearlessly maintaining, defending, and protecting itself from the grasping, self-seeking, blood-stained hands of the anarchist and the communist—an America cherishing by active law observance and the maintenance of high Christian ideals, the great principles of democracy and of constitutional government upon which our Nation was so nobly founded and upon which it has so magnificently endured.

I am reliably informed that there are over 2,000,000 women in the United States eligible for membership in our Society.

From the panoramic vision which it has been my privilege to acquire during my term of office as President General, it is my earnest conviction that the three things which will contribute in greatest measure to our future development and unity are:

1. A wider circulation of our magazine, which is the national organ of our Society. As such there should be a copy in every household that boasts a connection with our organization in order that individual members may keep themselves personally in touch with the policies that are being formulated by the National Board of Management, as well as with those matters which are of deepest concern to our membership.

2. The rapid pushing forward of the New Auditorium, enthusiastically authorized by the Thirty-fourth Congress. This can be most effectively done by individual memorial gifts and by Chapter pledges and appropriations. In Memorial Continental Hall, "the greatest and the most beautiful monument ever built by women and dedicated to the use of women," but no longer adequate as a meeting place for our annual Congresses, we have abounding testimony to the deep hold that high

effort for humanity and the objects and places associated with great movements have upon the human heart, its affections and inspirations.

3. A membership as nearly representative of our eligibility capacity as it is possible for us to make it—for our country vitally needs the organized unified support and service of every individual in whose veins flows the blood of Revolutionary patriots. With the efficiency of our organization and personnel arrangement, once we approach the estimated maximum of our membership enrollment, we should prove a force for good in our nation such as the world has never known. Can we not begin to make its possibility an actuality within this century?

At this anniversary time and season I would prophetically remind our present membership, particularly its younger portion, who with youth's candid right of inquiry, are pertinently asking, "What has the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and its future to offer me?"—of an old rhyme which encircled many a colonial sun-dial. Its truth is ancient, yet ever new and very applicable to our organization I well know: "Come, grow old with me, the best is yet to be."

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General,
N. S., D. A. R.



The Flora A. Walker Collection of Historic Foreign Autographs

BY KATHARINE CALVERT GOODWIN

Photographs by L. C. Handy

AN AUTOGRAPHICAL record of the American Revolution from a European standpoint—in such terms may be described the unusual collection of foreign autographs on view in the museum at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington. This first volume was presented in 1922 to the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Organizing Secretary General of the Society. While there are in existence autograph collections of Americans connected with the Revolution, this is the only collection of the signatures of foreigners who had some bearing on that period of our history. It is a constructive piece of work which will gradually become more and more valuable as its scope enlarges, for Mrs. Walker, not satisfied with all that she has accomplished, is at present employing reliable agents in Paris who are charged with the necessary research, and from time to time new "finds" are added to the group in the museum. So far, over fifty autographs have been obtained, which appear on various types of documents including letters, receipts, military orders, legal papers, etc. Many are the signatures of the rulers of foreign states, emperors, kings, and the lesser German princes; others are of famous political advisers and important members of cabinets, but for the most part they are those of French officers who came to this country and fought in the cause of the Colonies. In many instances reproductions of portraits accompany the autographs, chiefly examples of old copper

and steel engravings, executed by hand, a process which is practically a lost art as far as portraiture is concerned.

Among the first appears the royal signature of George III, King of England, at whose door the American Revolution must be laid. So determined was he to humble the Colonists that many Englishmen of the day called the Revolution "the King's war." With true Hanoverian obstinacy, he excluded Parliament from all share in the government and surrounded himself with obsequious followers, chief among them being Frederick, Lord North, whose signature is affixed to a legal document. In 1770 Lord North* became prime minister and remained at the head of the government for the next twelve years.

Of real significance are the autographs of the King of Spain and the King of Holland, two rulers whose countries declared war on England during the Revolution, though the foreign policies of these states are in no wise indicative of the sympathies of the rulers themselves. Charles III, King of Spain, reigned during the entire period of the war. He was a man of ability and judgment, who en-

* It was Lord North, who, after the astonishing news of Burgoyne's surrender had reached England, arose in the Commons in February, 1778, and proposed that every point for which the Colonists contended in the beginning be yielded by Parliament. This humiliating act passed both houses and was signed by the King in March. When the British commissioners went to treat with Congress, it was too late, as America refused all overtures except on the basis of independence.



Gustaf

PORTRAIT AND AUTOGRAPH OF GUSTAVUS III, KING OF SWEDEN (1771-1792), A RULER WHO SYMPATHIZED STRONGLY WITH THE AMERICAN COLONISTS DURING THE REVOLUTION

couraged education, industry, and commerce,* but he also banished the Jesuits from Spain and had not the slightest sympathy with the religious freedom prevailing in America. Moreover, a self-governing people in North America would forever be a menace to Spanish possession of Mexico and South America. There were shrewd and selfish motives governing Spanish policy at this time, actuated by no love of America but by the hope of gaining Gibraltar and desire

* Charles III was a zealous advocate of free trade. Formerly all ships coming from the American colonies had been required to land their goods either at Seville or one or two other ports. Under him all Spanish ports were thrown open to colonial commerce.

for revenge against the nation who had robbed the Spaniards of their sea-power two hundred years before. Spain declared war against England on June 16, 1779, and thus the Spanish navy became allied with the French navy in the patriot cause.

When France had recognized the Colonists, not as rebels, but as an independent country, Holland soon followed the same course and in 1780 declared war on England. For years there had been bitter commercial rivalry between Holland and England and the early navigation laws passed the latter part of the 16th century were especially directed against the Dutch. When Americans refused to purchase tea from England they smuggled it from Holland. In view of the attitude of Holland as a whole it is interesting to note that the sympathies of her ruler, Willem V, Prince of Orange and Stadtholder of Holland, were always with England in spite of the state of war existing between the two nations. Incidentally, he was an extremely weak man and his stadtholdership was filled with trouble both for himself and his country.

Probably the most interesting autograph among the European rulers in the Walker collection is the signature in Russian of Catherine II, Empress of Russia, one of the greatest women who ever occupied a throne and who played a conspicuous and influential rôle in European affairs for thirty-five years. She was the daughter of a German officer and in 1743, at the age of fourteen, married the imbecile Peter, heir to the Russian crown. After his coronation in 1762, Catherine won over the imperial guard, forced Peter to abdicate and had herself proclaimed empress. Late in 1775 when George III announced the Colonists in a state of rebellion and no longer under his protection, he found himself unable to obtain

at home the soldiers needed for service in America. Catherine was the first person to whom King George applied for troops. Immoral and unscrupulous though she was, she emphatically declined, and sarcastically asked the King if he thought it compatible with his dignity to employ foreign troops against his own subjects.

Unlike his sister, the Empress' brother, Frederick Augustus, Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, was most anxious to obtain money by hiring soldiers to England and furnished 1,128 men. On their way to the port of embarkation 333 of them deserted, and when finally delivered, the number had shrunk to less than half.

King George was infinitely more successful in arranging to hire these Hessian troops from members of his own family. His cousin, Charles I, Duke of Brunswick, furnished 5,723 men, more than one-sixth of the able-bodied male population of the principality. Many of these soldiers were subsequently captured at the Battle of Saratoga, and the Duke asked that these prisoners be not allowed to return to Germany where tales of their hardships might injure the business of recruiting further levies. He requested instead that the captured soldiers, when exchanged, be sent to the British West Indies and kept there until the termination of hostilities. The Duke's son, Charles William Ferdinand (brother-in-law of George III), brought about the agreement with the British government under the terms whereof 30 crowns were to be paid for each soldier killed while three wounded counted as one dead.

Other German princes who furnished troops to England and whose signatures have been collected by Mrs. Walker are Friedrich II, Landgrave of Hesse; Charles Alexander, Margrave of Brandenburg, and William IX of Hesse-Cassel.



W. R. V. Orange

PORTRAIT OF KING WILLEM V OF HOLLAND, WHO SHORTENED HIS SIGNATURE TO ONE INITIAL AND AN ABBREVIATION OF PART OF HIS TITLE

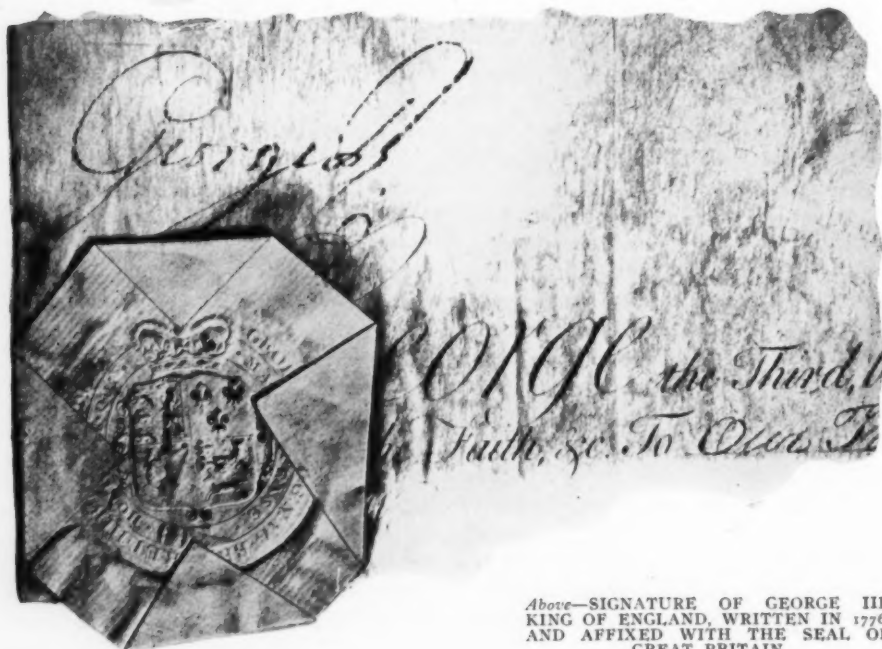
There was, however, one close relative of the British king, Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, who strongly disapproved of commercializing subjects and spurned the offer of enormous subsidies. In 1776 the nineteen-year-old Charles Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, also refused King George's request for leave to open recruiting stations in his territory. Later when the British ministry made him practically unlimited offers for certain of his battalions he again refused, unanimously supported by his council. Frederick Augustus III, Elector of Saxony, was yet another prince of this type. "To send part of my army into

En. à l'hu
brun d'illigand
Christian Rex.

Left—FORMAL END-
 ING TO A LETTER
 SIGNED BY CHRIS-
 TIAN VII, KING OF
 DENMARK (1766-1808)

Center — AUTO-
 GRAPHED LETTER
 OF CHARLES GRA-
 VIER, COMTE DE
 VERGENNES, FRENCH
 MINISTER OF FOR-
 EIGN AFFAIRS, WHO
 NEGOTIATED THE
 TREATY OF ALLI-
 ANCE BETWEEN
 FRANCE AND THE
 COLONIES, FEBRU-
 ARY 6, 1778

est un très parfaitement, Monsieur, Voi
dionné Serviteur.
De Vergennes



Above—SIGNATURE OF GEORGE III,
 KING OF ENGLAND, WRITTEN IN 1776,
 AND AFFIXED WITH THE SEAL OF
 GREAT BRITAIN

mois de decembre Mil Sep

Right—SIGNATURE OF
LOUIS XVI, KING OF
FRANCE FROM 1774
TO 1793

Signature Russe de Catherine II
Екатерина

Left—AUTOGRAPH IN RUS-
SIAN SCRIPT OF CATHERINE
II, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA
FROM 1762 TO 1796

Right—AUTOGRAPH OF KING STANIS-
LAUS OF POLAND (1764-1795) AND IM-
PRESSION OF THE GREAT SEAL OF
POLAND

Stanislaus Augustus Rex

the remote countries of the new world," said he, "affects too dearly my paternal tendernesses for my subjects, and seems too much in contrast with the rules of a healthy policy."

Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, who abbreviates his signature "FRCH," vehemently denounced this practice of hiring troops to George III. Whenever these soldiers passed through his dominions on their way to America he levied a head tax, as upon cattle exported abroad to be butchered. It was Frederick the Great who pronounced

Washington's victories at Trenton and Princeton the most brilliant achievement in military history. He sympathized strongly with the Colonies during the Revolution, but it is very probable that his regard for America was largely prompted by his dislike of England.

The whole number of "Hessians" employed during the war was about thirty thousand. Congress offered them grants of land if they would desert the British and many did so.

Another European ruler whose attitude was extremely friendly towards the Colonists was Gustavus III, King of Sweden, who signs himself "Gustaf" on a letter written at Stockholm, January 15, 1768. Some of his acts in protesting against the high-handed methods of the British navy were of the utmost service to America.

Additional autographs in this group of royalties are of Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria, and of her son, Emperor Joseph II, by whom she was succeeded. His name is signed to a large document displaying a fine impression of the imperial seal. One official paper bears the Great Seal of Poland and is signed by the King as "Stanislaus Augustus Rex"; there is also a letter by Christian VII, King of Denmark, and a signed receipt of Cardinal Giovanni Braschi who became Pope Pius VI in 1775.

Although at the outbreak of the American Revolution France was the most king-ridden country in Europe, immediately after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence Franklin was sent to Versailles to obtain aid from the new French king, Louis XVI. Many of the King's ministers were uncertain whether the Colonies could long resist the overwhelming strength of the mother-country. Maurepas,* then Secretary of State, opposed the policy of assisting the Americans, believing that a war with England was unwise and that a republic in America would tend towards the establishment of a government in France recognizing the rights of the people.

* Jean Frédéric Phélypeaux, Comte de Maurepas.

On the other hand, Charles Gravier, Comte de Vergennes, who signs himself "de Vergennes" in a letter written at Versailles May 16, 1777, was at all times a consistent friend of America. He was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1774 and made a secret arrangement to convey to America two million francs a year in quarterly installments, to be repaid eventually in merchandise. He also negotiated the Treaty of Alliance between France and the United States signed February 6, 1778, which was tantamount to declaring war on England.

This treaty was concluded while Montbarey** was Minister of War and his signature appears with that of the King on a document drawn up at Versailles June 4, 1779. Montbarey held many positions of trust in the French cabinet; he was "Director of War" in 1776, Secretary of State in April, 1777, and Minister of War from September, 1777, to December, 1780. Antoine Raymond de Sartine, Comte d'Alby, was Minister of State from 1775 to 1780, and one of the chief members of Louis XVI's cabinet.

Undoubtedly the greatest of these French officials was the famous financier, Anne Robert Jaques Turgot. It was Turgot who said of Franklin, "He could snatch the lightning from the sky and the scepter from the tyrant.***" He was promoted to Comptroller General of Finance in 1774, but his economic reforms antagonized the clergy and nobility and he was dismissed from office in May, 1776. In spite of his abrupt removal from public life, his indirect influence on the American Revolution cannot be over-estimated. "Colonies are like fruits," he said, "when ripe, they detach themselves

** Alexandre-Marie-Léonor de Saint Mauris, Comte de Montbarey.

*** The original remark was made by Turgot in Latin: *Eripuit celo fulmen sceptrumque tyrannis.*



PORTRAIT AND SIGNATURE
OF CHARLES III, KING OF
SPAIN (1759-1788), WHO
REIGNED DURING THE
WHOLE OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION

Charles. G.

from the mother-tree." Taught by such reformers as Turgot, the French people had reached that state of unrest and discontent which first found expression in a desire to aid the struggling Americans.

In 1778 a squadron of ships under Comte d'Estaing arrived in American waters and in 1780 six thousand French troops in command of General Rochambeau landed at Newport. A year later, Comte de Grasse, with a powerful French fleet, sailed from the West Indies, reached the York River and sent four thousand men to augment the army of Lafayette. Besides the autographs of these famous generals and admirals, the numerous signatures of the younger nobles who fought

in the American army are mute testimony of French enthusiasm for the American cause. The officers represented in the Walker collection who served under Rochambeau are: Claude Victor Marie, Prince de Broglie; Louis Philippe, Comte de Ségur; Claude Henri, Comte de Saint-Simon; Armand Louis de Gontaut, Duc de Lauzun; François Jean, Marquis de Chastellux; Jean Étienne Philibert de Prez Crassier; Charles Joseph Hyacinthe du Houx, Marquis de Vioménil; Christian, Comte de Forbach de Deux-Ponts; Adam Philippe Custine, Comte de Custine de Sarreck, Pierre-Alexandre Berthier, Prince de Wagram; Louis Lebeque Duportail; Mathieu Dumas, aide



SIGNATURE OF FRIEDRICH, LANDGRAVE OF HESSE-CASSEL, WHO FURNISHED OVER 12,000 TROOPS TO ENGLAND AND RECEIVED A SUBSIDY OF £110,000 PER YEAR BY THE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND HESSE, SIGNED JANUARY 31, 1776

to Rochambeau, and Vicomte Jean Marie de Rochambeau, who served as his father's adjutant.

One romantic figure of these times was Peter DuPonceau, who came to America with Baron von Steuben. On the voyage across the Atlantic he vowed he would kiss the first American woman he met on landing. On his arrival he explained the situation to the first young girl he encountered and requested her assistance in keeping his word. This assistance was readily granted.

Especially noteworthy are the signatures of the men entrusted with the important business of transporting French troops to this country. In 1780 the Marquis de Castries became Minister of Marine and had charge of outfitting fleets and convoys for America. Urbain de Bouëx, Comte de Guichen, who, in 1779, had reached the rank of Lieutenant

Générale des Armes Navales, two years later escorted a large convoy to America and the West Indies.

Distinguished naval officers serving under Admiral de Grasse were the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the Vicomte de La-touche Treville, and Comte de Vaugiraud, while under Admiral d'Estaing served Peville Le Peley, Count Arthur Dillon, and Guillaume, Comte de la Picquet-Motte, who signs himself "la Motte-Picquet," on a paper dated May 9, 1778, on board the *St. Esprit*. Another document signed at sea is that by Major General Jean Charles Borda, dated July 30, 1782, aboard the *Solitaire*, the ship he commanded with such conspicuous gallantry. Exactly four months from this date the preliminary treaty between the United States and Great Britain was signed, November 30, 1782. The Revolution had been accomplished.

The Frigate Constitution

Now lying at Boston Navy Yard

BY ADA BOYD GLASSIE

Out of commission! Old and out of date!

Your spars and riggings are of use no more;

Your oaken beams and bulwarks rotting sore

With age; your gun-mounts rusted, desolate:

Moored hard by steel-clad cruisers—a sad mate;

But, did they know your valiant deeds of yore,

Their spotless, bristling forms would bow before
Your shabby hulk, and cry against your fate.

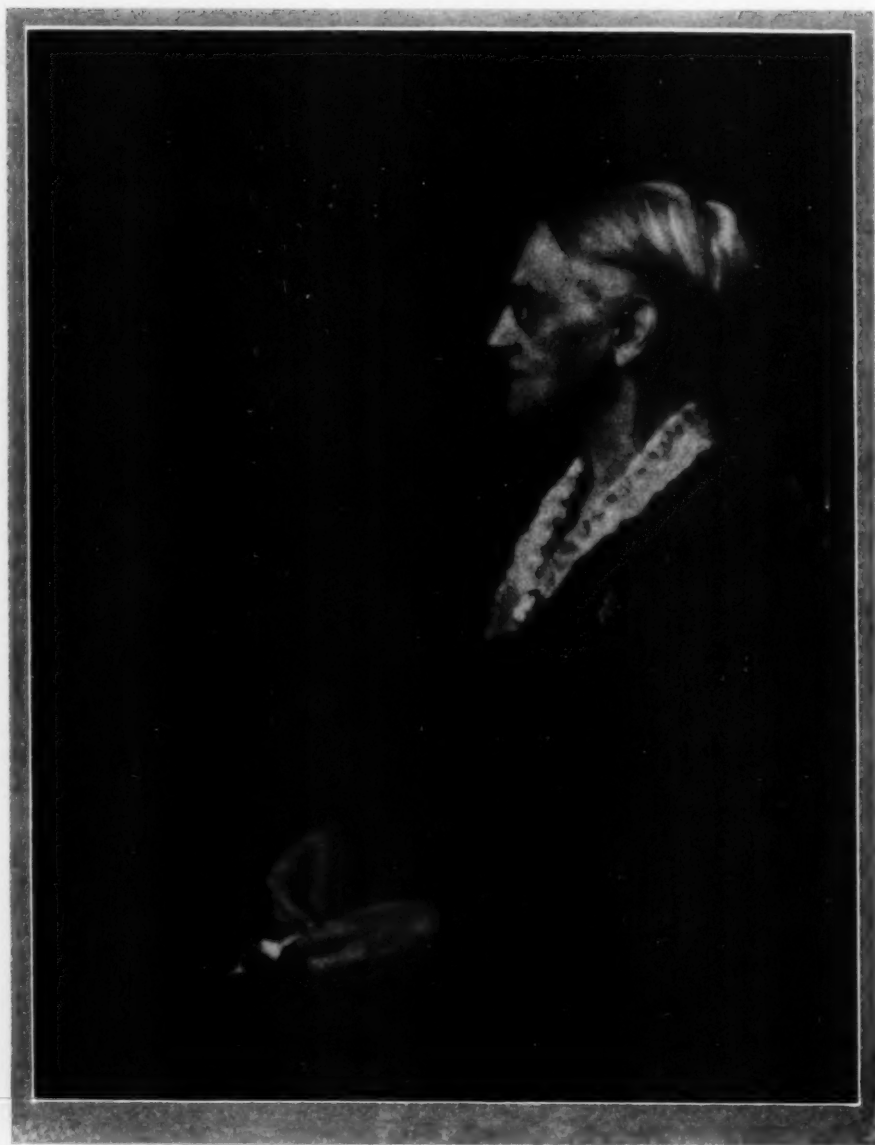
With bulging canvas trimmed to meet the gale,

You rode the ocean with a sea gull's ease;

Your guns brought hostile frigates to their knees;

"Old Ironsides" could falter not, nor fail—

Yours was that fight which freed the seven seas
Where now all nations' ships unquestioned sail.



Mrs. Mary Virginia Ellet Gabell
Honorary President Presiding

A Word in Retrospect

BY MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL

Honorary President Presiding, N. S., D. A. R.

AN invitation from the Editor of our incomparable magazine to have a part in the October issue, dedicated to the past, is not to be declined. In accepting it, however, I shall frankly confine myself to a few personal recollections. These, rather than the drums and trappings of the great procession, in which also I have borne a part, arrest my mind as I muse over the splendid realization of early dreams.

I own that when I yielded to the repeated exhortations of that indefatigable pioneer, Miss Mary Desha, and joined the embryo Society, I was not influenced by the refusal of the Sons of the American Revolution to admit women to their organization. Nor had I ever read the interesting story of Hannah Arnett, as published by Mrs. Lockwood. What moved me to co-operate in that meeting of women in the parlors of Mrs. Lockwood's boarding house, the Strathmore Arms, on Saturday afternoon, October 11, 1890, was the conviction that the uniting of *women* from North and South in patriotic endeavor would be the most effective and the most rapid possible means of overcoming the chill disfavor with which men and women of one "side" were still openly regarding men and women of the other. At the time of that historic meeting of ours, talk abounded on the collapse of patriotic feeling. "Patriotism is dead!" exclaimed a distinguished and public-spirited man in a notable speech in one of our great cities. In Washington, where I lived, women in the same social circle but from different sections of the country looked coldly on one

another. Another spirit, another creed, was needed. Women, who best conserve the old, might best promote the new. This was a task for Daughters of the American Revolution.

It happened in that momentous meeting of October 11, opened by Mr. William O. McDowell, who came from New York for that purpose, that I was placed in the chair and presided over the meeting. As I looked down the line of strong, earnest faces (though their number was but eighteen!), a realization of the work we were undertaking came over me, never to leave me. Toward the close of the meeting I was requested to accompany Mr. McDowell to see Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the President of the United States, and, if possible, obtain her acceptance of the invitation, already given, to become president of the Society. She received us most cordially, but expressed much hesitation on account of lack of time and strength to perform adequately the duties of the office. Upon the assurance that the heavier part of the work might devolve upon me, she signified finally her willingness to accept the offer made to her, if her own papers proved satisfactory.

It is gratifying to me to remember that when the death of our beloved first president had given the Continental Congress the task of selecting a successor, and Mrs. Grover Cleveland had declined to serve, I had the privilege of presenting and urging the name of Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, wife of the Vice-President. My conviction was that in addition to Mrs. Stevenson's personal qualifications it was im-

portant for the Society, still struggling with the neglect and even the ridicule of the public, to have at its head the woman of the highest official station at the Capital available. I may be permitted, however, to recall with deep emotion the persistence of my friends in holding my name before the Congress, a persistence that did not waver in spite of my determined objections, until I had demanded peremptorily from the platform that the solitary name aloft on the nominating slate be erased and that of Mrs. Stevenson substituted. To the two able and disinterested terms of office of this second of our Presidents General I need only refer.

Inspiring, also, are the memories of noteworthy women who came from afar to join in the plain, hard work of providing for the requirements of our infant giant. The names of early Regents recur—Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, of New York; Mrs. Shippen, of New Jersey; Mrs. Peck, of Wisconsin, and a throng of others. Sturdy women of diverse minds. Along with the hard work were hard blows, too, not always from without. Doing the one and weathering the other, the small but steadily increasing

group of women moved on toward the future they could not see. Nor can I forget the unselfish bestowal of time and thought by the distinguished gentlemen of our Advisory Board—of G. Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian; A. Howard Clark, Curator of the National Museum; Marshall MacDonald, Commissioner of Fisheries; George H. Shields, Assistant Attorney General; William D. Cabell, and a number of others. Many of these men, by the way, were representative members of the Sons.

Walking this summer through the marble ways of Memorial Continental Hall and viewing the spacious inclosure where the great auditorium is to rise, it was hard to keep clearly in mind the simple surroundings, the quiet churches, in which so many stirring moments passed, so many great ideas were born, and at the same stroke to see in prospect the immense activities upon which the Society has now planned to enter. That this marvelous growth may be always upward and its vigor be always employed in causes making for the well-being of our Nation among nations, is the hope and prayer of its oldest presiding officer.

Attention, Magazine Chairmen!

Subscription blanks and literature about the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, to aid in securing subscriptions, will be furnished free upon request.

Address

MAGAZINE DEPARTMENT, MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ready Reference D. A. R. Chronology

Arranged from the Records

- April 30, 1890—Sons of American Revolution in meeting assembled at Lexington, Ky., vote down a motion to admit women to their society.
- July 11, 1890—Banquet of Sons in Washington, D. C., at which Senator John Sherman expresses regret that women are ineligible for membership in their society, and pays high tribute to their work in the Revolution. "They kept the country alive."
- July 13, 1890—Mrs. Mary Smith Lockwood publishes in Washington Post the story of Hannah Arnett (first told by Miss Henrietta Holdich in New York Observer in 1876), closing with the question: "Where will the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution place Hannah Arnett?"
- July 21, 1890—Mr. William O. McDowell, of Newark, N. J., a great grandson of Hannah Arnett, publishes in the Washington Post an article offering to assist in forming a society, and concluding with a formal call for the organization of "the Daughters of the American Revolution."
- July 21-31, 1890—Call answered by Miss Mary Desha, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Hannah McLaren Wolff, Mrs. Louise Wolcott Knowlton Browne and Mrs. Mary Morris Hallowell.
- July 30, 1890—Mr. William O. McDowell writes to Miss Desha, insisting on an early meeting, sending a constitution, an application for membership and a check for fees and dues. These are kept in the archives of the society.
- August 8, 1890—Miss Mary Desha calls a meeting for the next day at the Langham Hotel, in the apartment of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.
- August 9, 1890—Meeting is held. As Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth only responded, they proceed to found the society, which by them is declared national; the constitution is revised and adopted; the first board of management is appointed, Miss Desha being chosen chairman; Mrs. Walworth, secretary; Miss Washington, registrar, and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison is proposed as first president general.
- August 10, 1890—Application papers are sent to Mrs. Benjamin Harrison with letter inviting her to be president general.
- August 18, 1890—Notice appears in Washington Post, stating purposes and eligibility clause of society, and requesting women of Revolutionary descent to send their names to the Registrar, Miss Eugenia Washington, 813 13th Street, Washington, D. C.
- September, 1890—Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, on her return to White House, accepts office of president general.
- October 11, 1890—Meeting is held at Strathmore Arms, eighteen members and Mr. McDowell present; work of meeting of August 9 approved, and full organization effected. Those signing formal draft were: Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mrs. Mary Morris Hallowell, Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Alice Morrow Clark, Miss Pauline McDowell, Mrs. Ada P. Kimberley, Mrs. Aurelia Hadley Mohl, Miss Floride Cunningham, Mrs. Caroline L. Ransom, Mrs. Emily Lee Sherwood, Mrs. Harriet Lincoln Coolidge, Mrs. Jennie D. Garrison and Miss Mary Desha. On motion of Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell, Mr. Wm. O. McDowell is elected chairman and Miss Desha secretary pro tem. The constitution adopted August 9 is accepted, subject to further revision by a committee consisting of Mrs. Darling, Mrs. Cabell and Miss Desha. The full election of officers results as follows: Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, president general; vice-president in charge of organization, Mrs. Darling; vice-presidents general, Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell, Mrs. H. V. Boynton, Mrs. A. W. Greely, Mrs. F. P. Sinclair, Mrs. G. Browne Goode, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. W. C. Winlock, Mrs. David D. Porter; secretaries general, Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, Mrs. Mary Orr Earle, succeeded by Miss S. P. Breckenridge; registrars, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Alice M. Clarke; treasurer general, Mrs. Marshall McDonald; historian general, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood; surgeon general, Miss Clara Barton; chaplain general, Mrs. Tunis Hamlin; executive committee, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. McDonald, Miss Washington, Mrs. Hetzel, Miss Desha, Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Walworth.

- October 18, 1890—Adjourned meeting is held at the residence of Mrs. William D. Cabell. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, president general, present, and organization is completed. At this meeting colors are chosen for rosette. Four resolutions are adopted—(1) Mrs. Coolidge: "That a monument be erected in Paris to the memory of George Washington." (2) Miss Desha: "That aid be given the Mary Washington (monument) Association." (3) Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood: "That the society should secure rooms and later a fireproof building in which to deposit Revolutionary relics and historic papers." (4) Mrs. Mary E. McDonald: "That life membership dues and charter fees be set aside for this purpose." Resolutions carried.
- November 11, 1890—Meeting is held at Mrs. Cabell's residence; Mrs. Benjamin Harrison presiding. Seal already proposed, adopted. Mrs. Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, and Mrs. William Wirt Henry, of Virginia, nominated as State regents. First five State regents confirmed: Mrs. N. B. Hogg, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Rhode Island; Miss Louise McAllister, of New York; Mrs. De B. R. Keim, of Connecticut; and Mrs. William Wirt Henry, of Virginia.
- December 11, 1890—Motto "*Amor patriæ*" is changed to "Home and Country" and adopted.
- January, 1891—Colors—blue and white—adopted for national society.
- March 20, 1891—The first chapter in the country is formed in Chicago; Mrs. Frank Osborn, regent.
- May 26, 1891—The insignia of society is adopted. Dr. G. Browne Goode applies for patent of design, August 3, 1891; granted September 22, 1891, No. 401,584.
- June 8, 1891—The society is incorporated under the laws of Congress for the District of Columbia as the "National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution," the signers of the act of incorporation being Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, Mrs. Henrietta Greely, Mrs. Sara E. Goode, Mrs. Mary E. McDonald, Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell, Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, Miss Eugenia Washington and Miss Mary Desha.
- July 1, 1891—The first badge to go to a member is sent from J. E. Caldwell & Company.
- October, 1891—National officers, State and chapter regents invited to a conference by the president general. It is held at the residence of Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison presiding. An eloquent appeal for Continental Hall is made by Mrs. Cabell. The next day officers and members attend the first reception given at the White House for the society.
- January 15, 1892—The historian general is directed to condense into the form of the "year book" the life histories contained in the files of application papers, and such is the beginning of the publication known as the "Lineage Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution," of which Mrs. Sanders Johnston was editor and compiler.
- February 22, 1892—First Continental Congress is held in the Church of Our Father, Mrs. Harrison presiding and making speech of welcome. She is re-elected president general. First reception at White House to Continental Congress.
- May 7, 1892—At a meeting in May, Mrs. Shields offers resolution, which is unanimously adopted, that a magazine, to be the official organ of the society, be published, with Mrs. E. H. Walworth as editor.
- October 24, 1892—New Jersey holds first State conference of chapters. This precedent is followed by other States.
- October 25, 1892—Death of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the first president general.
- , 1893—N. S. D. A. R. first exhibit—World's Columbian Fair, Chicago.
- , 1893—Under a motion by Mrs. E. H. Walworth, the office of president presiding is created at Continental Congress and Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell is elected to the office.
- June 14, 1893—National Board of Management recommends to all members the display of the National Flag upon their homes on July 4.
- February 22, 1894—Portrait of Mrs. Harrison, the gift of the society to the nation, is unveiled; Mrs. Walworth, originator of plan and chairman of committee.
- February, 1894—Amendment to constitution establishing lineal descent as requisite of membership, to the exclusion of collateral descent through "mother of patriot."
- February 22, 1895—Office of honorary president general is created, to be filled only by retired presidents general.

- February, 1895—Committee appointed for aiding monument to the martyrs of the prison ships of the Revolution.
- , 1895—At the Continental Congress of 1895 Mrs. Daniel Lothrop makes eloquent plea for the formation of a similar society among the children of the land. She prepares a constitution which is adopted by the National Board of Management.
- April 5, 1895—National Society of the Children of the American Revolution incorporated in Washington, D. C.
- May 11, 1895—First branch of the Children of the American Revolution is formed at Concord, Mass.
- July 4, 1895—First public meeting of Children of the American Revolution is held at the Old South Meeting House, Boston.
- February 20, 1896—Charter is granted society signed by Grover Cleveland, President; Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice-President; Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives; and Richard Olney, Secretary of State.
- February —, 1896—Library is provided for. Office of librarian general created, and Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee is first librarian general.
- , 1896—First prizes awarded for best biographies of women of the Revolution by members of the society; recipients: Mrs. Florence E. D. Muzzy, of Bristol, Conn.; Mrs. Clara Waring, of Columbia, S. C.
- March, 1896—First Statute Book Committee.
- February 27, 1897—Memorial and bill of Mrs. Kempster, to prevent misuse, mutilation or improper use of the flag, is presented to Continental Congress. First Committee appointed. Adopted and presented to the United States Congress, December 18, 1897.
- February 27, 1897—Resolution to confer Founders' medals is passed.
- February 24, 1898—Medals presented; three bearing the word "Founder" are given to Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Desha and Mrs. Walworth; one bearing a pen and the word "Service" given to Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.
- April, 1898—Services of the National Society are offered to the President of the United States and the surgeons general of the army and navy for the war with Spain. Hospital corps is organized, Dr. A. N. McGee, director; Mrs. Amos G. Draper, treasurer; \$65,000 disbursed, 1,700 nurses certified.
- July 22, 1898—Steam launch voted, purchased and presented to the government as tender to the hospital ship Missouri.
- July 3, 1900—Statue of Washington, presented by the women of America, is unveiled at the Paris Exposition. Mrs. Daniel Manning, president general, representing the United States and the Daughters of the American Revolution, under the appointment of the President of the United States, Hon. William McKinley. The date selected is the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of that on which George Washington took command of the American army at Cambridge.
- July 4, 1900—Statue of Lafayette (plaster replica) from the children of America is unveiled in Paris, Mrs. Manning again representing this country and the national society. She is decorated with the medal of the Legion of Honor, presented by M. Loubert, President of the French Republic.
- Thanksgiving Day, 1900—Miss Eugenia Washington, "Founder," dies.
- June 4, 1902—Initial plans for Continental Hall are adopted. Site is selected, purchase ordered, cost of same \$50,266.17. Meeting called by President General Mrs. Charles Fairbanks, at her home. Committee on architecture appointed to invite competition, receive plans and report on same.
- October 11, 1902—Ground is broken for Continental Hall with Montana spade, the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, turning the first sod, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood the next. This spot marked by a handsome slab of granite presented by J. Veilmeyer. Block of white marble sent from White House for same purpose. This is incorporated in the building. It is inscribed: "From the home of the first President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution."
- February 23, 1903—Flag, presented by the Sons of the American Revolution, is raised on site by Miss Mary Desha.

- June 4, 1903—The building committee selects Edward Pearce Casey, of New York City, to be the architect.
- January 8, 1904—Architect's plans and preliminary sketches are accepted and working plans are commenced the following day.
- March 18, 1904—Contracts for "excavation and building foundation" are approved and signed.
- April 19, 1904—The cornerstone is laid under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity, with impressive ceremonies, the gavel used being the one with which George Washington laid the cornerstone of the National Capitol in 1793.
- April 17, 1905—Completed portion of hall is dedicated and Fourteenth Continental Congress held within its walls, the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, presiding.
- April 17, 1907—Memorial portico is dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, during the Sixteenth Congress, the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, presiding.
- , 1907—Silk Flag is presented to the United States naval authorities and General Horace Porter, chairman of the Paul Jones Committee, to enshroud the remains of the famous hero when brought from France for burial.
- April 22, 1908—The president general, Mrs. McLean, proposes bonding the national society at the Seventeenth Congress. Arrangements are made with the American Security and Trust Company for the \$200,000 loan, but it is found necessary to borrow only \$185,000.
- July 4, 1908—Completed statue of Lafayette replaces the plaster replica in Paris.
- February 22, 1910—Continental Hall completed.
- March 28, 1910—National society offices removed to Continental Hall.
- April 18, 1910—Continental Hall becomes the actual headquarters of the society; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, president general.
- April, 1910—The President of the United States, Hon. William H. Taft, addresses the Continental Congress.
- January 29, 1911—Miss Mary Desha, "Founder," dies.
- , 1912—The education of Southern mountaineers, many of Revolutionary descent, is undertaken as a solemn patriotic duty at the Continental Congress.
- , 1914—At the Congress of 1914—(1) A Bill to raise restriction on real estate and personal holdings from one-half to one million dollars, and (2) a bill to provide for purchase of land adjoining rear of building, are presented by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the United States Congress.
- May 23, 1914—The president general, Mrs. Story, takes an option on 13,258 feet of land adjoining Memorial Continental Hall.
- September 9, 1914—The president general, Mrs. Story, in a personal interview with the President of the United States offers the services of the National Society for relief work in the European war. The President replies that in his estimation the Red Cross, the government's authorized channel, will be the most effective medium through which the Daughters of the American Revolution can best serve humanity. On the same date the president general, Mrs. Story, sends out appeal for the Red Cross to each State regent, who is requested to consider herself the chairman of her State, and each chapter regent the chairman of her chapter, to raise funds, which are to be sent to the treasurer general, who will transmit all funds to the Red Cross.
- April 22, 1915—Amount contributed to Red Cross shown by treasurer general's report is \$15,259.21, to Belgium relief \$539.60. Both sums were for use of European war sufferers. Bonded debt of Memorial Continental Hall reduced to \$50,000. Amount subscribed for purchase of land adjoining Memorial Continental Hall, \$4,878.50.
- June 23, 1915—Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, "Founder," dies.
- April 19, 1916—D. A. R. Flag Day receipts for Belgian Relief reported \$106,238.97.
- April 22, 1916—Amendment to Article IV of the By-Laws that . . . beginning with the year 1917 national officers shall be elected triennially by ballot . . . all national officers so elected to serve for a term of three years. No member shall be eligible to the same national office for two successive terms.
- April 16, 1917—Resolution carried to offer the aid of the National Society to the President of the United States for war work. Motion put and carried to appoint a committee of five

- to consult with the Advisory Board of the Council of National Defense and administer the resources and services of the National Society for the preservation of liberty and humanity.
- April 18, 1917—Letter read to the Continental Congress from ex-President Theodore Roosevelt asking aid for French war orphans. Motion put and carried to undertake the support of French war orphans.
- April 18, 1917—Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey elected president general, the first to serve for a term of three years.
- April 21, 1917—Final contribution to debt on Memorial Continental Hall made by Mrs. Ellen Washington Bellamy in memory of her mother, Mrs. Mary Hammond Washington, who gave the first contribution towards building the hall. The last cancelled notes brought by the treasurer general to the Congress. By this payment, \$185,000 of the debt on the hall was paid by the National Society one year before it was due. Total cost of hall, \$518,070.69; furnishings, \$93,621.48.
- September 8, 1917—Purchase of lots Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.
- September, 1917—Above land loaned to the U. S. Government for the erection of a temporary office building back of Memorial Continental Hall to house the Council of National Defense during the World War.
- April 15, 1918—President General announces to the Congress responsibility assumed in Tilloloy, France, and the purchase of \$100,000 Liberty Loan Bonds undertaken by the Society.
- , 1918—Letter from Baron de Cartier, Belgian Minister, including telegram from Count de Jahay, Minister of King Albert's Court, acknowledging in the Queen's name, the Flag Day donation, amounting to \$153,887.14, received from the National Society.
- April 15, 1919—War Relief Service Committee, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, National Chairman, and Mrs. William Henry Wait, Publicity Director, reports the part done by the D. A. R. in the World War as follows: Summary of cash and priced gifts, \$3,730,385.60; 1,711,372 miscellaneous gifts unpriced; Liberty Loans, Thrift and War Savings Stamps taken by Daughters, \$37,032,732.81; N. S. D. A. R. Liberty Loan, \$100,000; total war expenditures of Daughters, \$40,863,118.41; total sales of war investments by Daughters, \$52,019,379.00; support of French war orphans, \$137,994.28.
- April 19, 1919—Resolution presented to the Continental Congress and carried that action be taken to prevent Bolshevistic propaganda in our educational institutions.
- August, 1919—The president general visits France to formulate plans for the best use of the gift from the Daughters of the American Revolution to the village of Tilloloy.
- April 19, 1920—The president general reports land back of Memorial Continental Hall paid for. She reports also the imperative need of an administration building on part of this land to house the national officers and their clerical staff.
- April 21, 1920—Motion to erect office building adopted.
- April 21, 1920—Motion put and carried to celebrate the Pilgrim Tercentenary of the settlement of Massachusetts.
- April 22, 1920—Mrs. George Maynard Minor elected president general.
- November, 1920—Construction of water works for Tilloloy, France, starts.
- April 19, 1921—President general reports that the board meeting of October, 1920, adopted suggestion to erect a fountain at Plymouth, Mass., in honor of the Pilgrim mothers and that sites are under consideration.
- June 3, 1921—Ground broken for D. A. R. Administration Building.
- August 23, 1921—Presentation and dedication by the president general, for the society, of the completed water system to the village of Tilloloy, France.
- September 10, 1921—The president general, in the name of the National Society, offers use of Memorial Continental Hall to Secretary of State, Hon. Charles E. Hughes, for meetings during the Conference on the Limitation of Armament.
- October 19, 1921—Cornerstone of D. A. R. Administration Building laid with simple ceremonies.
- November 9, 1921—Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Honorary Chaplain General and Honorary Vice-President General, N. S., D. A. R., dies in Plymouth, Mass., in her 92nd year.
- November 12, 1921—First plenary session of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament held in the auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall, the Secretary of State presiding.

- February 6, 1922—Closing session of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament held in Memorial Continental Hall.
- April 17, 1922—The President General presents the memorial painting, "Convoy of Troopships," to the French government through Ambassador Jusserand. The painting is by Frederick F. Waugh, and hangs in the Allied War Museum des Invalides in Paris.
- April 18, 1922—Motion put and carried that the National Society requests the Department of Education at Washington have the study of the U. S. Constitution added to the curriculum of senior class grammar and high schools.
- April 21, 1922—Motion put and carried that each State be asked to contribute 25 cents per member to create fund for the publication and distribution of the *Manual for Immigrants*. To date it is printed in eleven languages.
- June 18, 1922—Mrs. John W. Foster, Honorary President General, dies in Washington, D. C., in her 81st year.
- February 5, 1923—D. A. R. Administration Building occupied by the clerical staff employed in Memorial Continental Hall. Entire cost of construction, \$385,129.62; furnishings, \$29,617.97.
- April 20, 1923—Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook elected President General.
- April 20, 1923—Motion carried to erect memorial monuments for Miss Mary Desha, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.
- April 29, 1923—Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Honorary President General, dies in Bloomington, Illinois.
- June 14, 1923—United States Flag Code adopted by the National Flag Conference, of which the President General is a member, in Memorial Continental Hall.
- April, 1924—D. A. R. Standard officially adopted.
- April 20, 1924—Mrs. Williard T. Block's motion carried that the President General be empowered to appoint a committee whose duties shall be to submit to 34th Continental Congress plans, specifications and methods of financing a building to be placed on land owned by the Society, which building shall contain an auditorium adequate for the future proper seating of our ever-increasing membership.
- August 3, 1924—Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the Children of the American Revolution, dies at Stanford University, California.
- February, 1925—Purchase of Rembrandt Peale's portrait of George Washington to hang in Memorial Continental Hall.
- February, 1925—The President General appointed by President Coolidge a member of the United States Commission for the celebration in 1932 of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Only two women were honored with appointment on this commission.
- April, 1925—Thirty-fourth Continental Congress held in Washington Auditorium due to limited seating capacity of auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall. Three thousand nine hundred delegates and members registered.
- April 21, 1925—The President General, as Chairman of Building Committee, reports on auditorium to seat 4,000 persons. Estimated cost and furnishing, \$1,825,000.00.
- April 22, 1925—Mrs. John Miller Horton, Chairman, Committee on Correct Use of the Flag, reports over 200,000 Flag Code pamphlets sold.
- April 24, 1925—Motion to adopt report of the Building Committee, in favor of building the new auditorium, carried enthusiastically.
- April 25, 1925—Motion put and carried to create a special fund, "New Auditorium Building Fund, N. S., D. A. R.," to be deposited by and under the Treasurer General. Treasurer General's motion authorizing financing new auditorium carried unanimously. Fund contributed unsolicited for the auditorium at the Congress approximated \$75,000.00.
- April 25, 1925—Motion unanimously carried that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled recommends a definite intensive campaign to combat Red Revolution planned by Moscow International Communistic organization, to be organized in every State. That State Regents be asked to appoint chairmen to direct the campaign of "Co-operation on National Defense."
- June 24, 1925—Pilgrim Memorial Fountain, erected by the D. A. R. at Plymouth, Mass., dedicated by the President General.

The Gincinnati

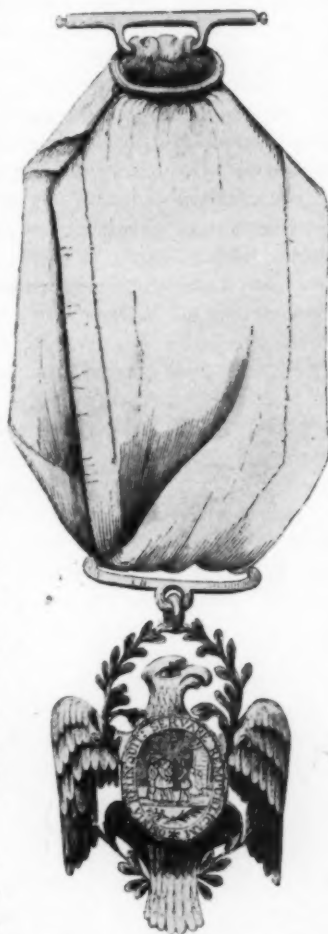
By ESTELLE HARRIS

ON a spring day in 1783, May the thirteenth Dame History says, officers of the American Revolution, while still in their camp on the Hudson near Fishkill, in the State of New York, remembered in reverence and grief their fellow-officers who had given their lives in the struggle for independence just ended. Their thoughts dwelt with deep concern on the problem of the support of the widows and orphans of the heroes thus passed to their reward. In the language of one of them, "the tenderest feelings of the heart had their afflicting operation." The delicate task of disbanding the Army, as commanded by General Washington in April, just passed, had devolved upon Major-General Knox, then in command at West Point, and the officers at the camp were therefore on the point of dispersing.

There were subjects of great importance to the nation to be discussed, but there was none more appealing to these men than the fitting remembrance of their companions from whom they had parted forever, and the shouldering of

their sundered responsibilities by the Revolutionary family, drawn into such close communion by glorious defeats and still more glorious victory, shared alike. The proposition put forth by General Knox to found a patriotic and memorial society met with instant approval. It had "the acquiescence and hearty approbation" of the Commander-in-Chief, who was still at Newburgh, his headquarters just across the Hudson. The old King's Ferry could tell many a tale, for it was the go-between for the army camps on both sides of the river prior to the close of the Revolution. The Commander-in-Chief and "Lady Washington," as she was then called, were established in the Hasbrouck House, a substantial stone mansion with a fireplace wherein "a small bullock might be turned on a spit." Here the Commander's Lady entertained those highest in the councils of her country, looked after her own good man, and tended her flower garden, the brick

borders of which bore witness to her care for many subsequent years. The headquarters of the young and enthusiastic



ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI

Lafayette were close by, as also Generals Knox and Greene, and the countryside all loved "Lady" Washington.

The minutes of the meeting held at Verplanck House, the headquarters of Baron von Steuben near Fishkill, at which the Society was organized, do not state if the Commander-in-Chief was present, but he was unanimously chosen President of the General Society—his first experience of being "Mr. President"—and a branch society provided for each of the thirteen States. Subsequent meetings and conferences consumed much time and it was nearly a month before the convention was over. The organization of the Society was a large undertaking. The selection of the name was perhaps the simplest part of the task. The colonists were mostly agriculturists, coming to a new land, yet they and their sons had been educated in England, as was the needful custom, and Roman history was ever the inspiration of the scholar. So, the name "Society of the Cincinnati" was significant of the members, as having, like Cincinnatus, that beau-ideal of Roman legend, left the plow for their country's service and, like him, returning to it when that need was over. Picture the setting for yourself. The beautiful Hudson on that sweet May day, the officers in their worn blue and buff, the most arable fields in the world stretching out to the horizon, bare, mutely asking for that plow; while the men talked of widows and orphans, of flour at fifteen hundred dollars a barrel, and sugar at ten dollars a pound, of promised salaries unpaid the faithful soldier, of a Congress at loggerheads, of dissatisfaction in the Army; all in the face of a victory so glorious as to be almost unbelievable! The saying "not worth a continental" is the measure of the lowness of the financial condition. The depth of despondency, the suffering in the Army,

the bankruptcy during part of the Revolution can only be expressed by the wonderful line the poet gives to the good mate sailing with Columbus: "Why, not even God would know, if I and all my men fall dead, for God from these dread seas is gone."

The convention held at Verplanck House was presided over by Major-General von Steuben, and General Knox was elected Secretary-General, practically in charge of the undertaking. He was still a young man, but the widows and orphans could safely put their trust in Henry Knox, though they could not in princes. It would be easy to make the fields bloom and bear wheat and corn, in contrast to bringing fifty-five guns, twenty-three hundred pounds of lead and a barrel of flints on sleds from Fort Ticonderoga, near the Canadian border, through the hostile wilderness down to Boston in the dead of winter on sleds! Young Henry Knox had in this way proved his mettle early in the war, and none of his official family were more highly esteemed by Washington.

The two great and worthy aims of the plan adopted were to perpetuate forever the remembrance of the Revolution, its heroes, and the friendships, often cemented with blood, formed during the long years of conflict passed together; and to provide for the widows and orphans of their fellow-officers or survivors of the Army incapacitated by their service.

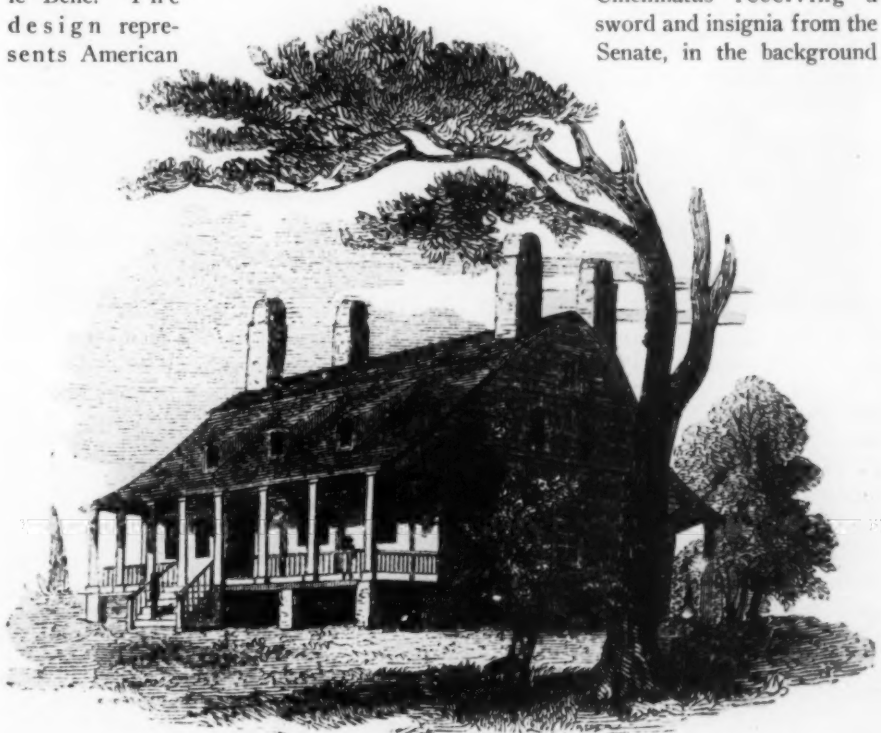
The membership of the Society was composed of officers of the Continental Army, native or foreign, who had served three years or been honorably discharged, and to their direct male descendants by order of birth, through females in default of males and then by collaterals if judged acceptable by the Society. Individuals distinguished for their patriotism

were to be admitted as honorary members for life and the State branches were to always meet on the 4th of July, while the General Society meet every third year on its anniversary in May. The membership was large, some of the States having several hundred members.

It was agreed at the first meeting that in order to secure the fund for the desired relief of the widows and orphans that all the officers should contribute a full month's salary, as soon as Congress raised the same, thus making a very considerable sum, the interest of which was alone to be expended. Membership was always to be regarded as an honor, and each member presented with a diploma and an order. The diplomas were printed on fine vellum from a drawing by Aug. le Belle. The design represents American

liberty as a strong man armed, bearing in one hand the American flag as it appeared in 1783, and in the other a naked sword. Beneath his feet are British flags, and a broken spear, shield, and chain. The eagle is by his side, flashing destruction at the British lion. Britannia, her crown falling, hastens to escape to the fleet and denotes the departure of British power. Upon a cloud at the right-hand side an angel blowing a trumpet proclaims to the world the dates of American Independence, declared in 1776 and obtained in 1783. The medallions represent the front and reverse of the order.

The order itself is a bald-headed eagle suspended on a blue ribbon with white borders, typifying the union of France and America. On the eagle's breast is Cincinnatus receiving a sword and insignia from the Senate, in the background



THE VERPLANCK HOUSE

his home, his wife, and his plow are shown; round the whole are the words "*Omnia relinquit servare rempublicam*," (He left all to serve the republic.) On the reverse of the order, Fame is crowning Cincinnatus with a wreath, inscribed "*Virtutis premium*," in the background, a seaport city with open gates and ships

arrows of criticism are supposed to have glanced far and away from him. But that same old Dame History, who insists on being precise, does not always so state. He had not only his *mauvais quatre d'heure*, to speak in the parlance of his beloved friend Lafayette, but he had his days full of trouble, in true Psalmist



CERTIFICATE OF THE CININNATI SIGNED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON

entering the harbor; below this are joined hands supporting a heart inscribed "*Esto Perpetua*" (Be thou Faithful), the command of the Society. It was often the pleasure of the nation's adopted son, the noble Marquis de Lafayette, to present these orders. The displayed eagle and symbols were the exquisite work of Major L'Enfant.

Americans are accustomed to think of Washington as having sailed blandly on clouds of glory to the happy consummation of all his undertakings, and the

style. Being President of the Society of the Cincinnati gave him a number of such days. For soon there were innuendoes, followed by misunderstandings, and before long the Society was regarded by many as a grave menace to the young Republic! As it was composed of officers of the Continental Army, it included a number of foreign noblemen in its membership, and the voice of the people, at times foolishly raised but always mighty, pronounced this feature savored strongly of an aristocratic order on European

models! Not even Washington's Presidency could protect it from calumny. Yet how suggest that the adored Lafayette; Baron von Steuben, the Inspector-General whose discipline had trained the Army to victory; or Pulaski, Kosciusko, and many others were not more than welcome in any society formed in the States to commemorate the freedom they had so nobly assisted in obtaining? No amount or kind of diplomacy could do this.

The presumption in the minds of the people was that aristocratic orders are obnoxious to public liberty. Another objection was the hereditary clause. This had been very naturally embraced in the original plan, for the English heritage was strong in the newly made America. In the end, Washington persuaded the Society, in view of this public alarm, to mitigate this feature. But popular feeling still continued at white heat. The Society was regarded as a grave public danger—in short, as a military conspiracy to appropriate all the offices under the newly established Government.

The turmoil that now beset the memorial society could easily have had some show of reason had the personalities been of a different type. Both the North and the South had much to say. The Legislatures of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania adopted resolutions censuring the Society as dangerous to the liberty and safety of the country; the Governor of South Carolina denounced it in his message to the legislature. Chief Justice Aedanus Burke wrote a pamphlet, signing it by the invidious name of "Cassius," claiming that the existence of this Society would subvert everything gained by the Revolution. This pamphlet had a wide circulation, was translated into French, and afterwards used by Mirabeau to gain his ends.

Added to all this, the Revolutionary chiefs who had not seen active service in

the Army and were therefore patriotic-honorary life members only, were divided in their opinion. Franklin appreciated the patriotic aim of the Society and its practical aid to the needy, while Adams, Jefferson, Jay, and many others distrusted its possibilities, if not its motives.

The agitation over the true status of the memorial Society so dear to the heart of Washington, of which he was also the willing president, must have more than deeply surprised and grieved him. But with his lofty grandeur of soul and majestic calmness of demeanor he made no refutation of the calumnies. Instead, he continued to sign the "diplomas" in that beautiful flowing handwriting and to administer the affairs of the Society in his own unerring good judgment.

The Society bore itself blameless under all this public disapproval, and we imagine the widows did not feel any taint of disloyalty attached to the funds they received. Neither was the Commander-in-Chief disappointed in his beloved official family—witness the tears that rested on his cheek when he bade them farewell in that touching address in Fraunce's Tavern, when Henry Knox stood on his right hand and received his General's first farewell kiss. The fact that the "Cincinnatus of the West," after he had performed his last official service and returned to his plow, at Mount Vernon, continued to accept his re-election to the presidency of the Society until the day of his death, sponsors the patriotism of the Society for all time.

Washington was succeeded by Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, his special friend, as president of the Society. Well-known names follow—Thomas Pinckney, Aaron Ogden, Morgan Lewis, Popham, Dearborn, Fish. The complete list of members is like unto the Roster of the Revolution, which priceless document is carefully preserved and guarded at the

Library of Congress, in the very good company of the Declaration of Independence.

The sons' sons of these patriots are scattered far and wide, but their privilege of belonging to the Cincinnati will ever be honored. While the Society has felt the "ups and downs" of adversity and prosperity through which the country has passed, the State Societies are all in prosperous condition and great interest is felt throughout our country in their operation and in that of the General Society.

In the great memorial Society there was no provision made by the founders for the admission of female descendants

except in default of male. The "profound admiration and respect" of patriotic American women has been so great that in 1894 the Society of the Daughters of the Cincinnati was incorporated. The requirements for eligibility are descent from an original member of the Cincinnati or as otherwise provided by the older Society. There is an ever-increasing membership and enthusiasm.

In this connection, a list of the original members of one of the State Societies may be of interest. The list of the members of the New York Society, as contained in "The Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati," is as follows:

Jonas Addoms	Henry Demler	John R. Bayard	John Trumbull
Peter Anspach	Daniel Denniston	Rogers	Thomas Turner
Aaron Aorson	George I. Denniston	Wilhelmus Ryckman	John Francis Vacher
Josiah Bayley	Pierre Regnier De	The Baron De Steuben	Philip Van Cortlandt
John Bard	Roussy	John Santford	Cornelius Van Dyck
Sebastian Bauman	Simeon De Witt	Dirck Schuyler	Henry Vanderburgh
Tjerck Beekman	Samuel Dodge	William Scudder	Bartholomew Vanderburgh
William Belknap	Daniel M'Lane	John Shaw	John Van Dyk
Walter Bicker	Thomas Machin	Israel Smith	Rudolphus Van
Leonard Bleeker	Peter Magee	William S. Smith	Hoebenburgh
James Bradford	Samuel Mansfield	Isaac Smith	David Van Horne
James Brewster	John Marsh	John Smith	Jeremiah Van Rensselaer
David Brooks	Elihu Marshall	Ephraim Snow	Goose Van Schaick
Joseph Browne	Daniel Menema	John Stagg	Garrit Van Wageningen
Robert Burnett	Andrew Moodie	John Stake	Tunis Van Wagenen
Jonathan Burrall	Joseph Morrell	Jehosopht Starr	Henry Van Woert
Caleb Brewster	William W. Morris	Gerard Steddiford	Richard Varick
Aaron Burr	Ebenezer McComber	Ebenezer Stevens	Peter Vosborough
Duncan Campbell	Peter Nestell	James Stewart	John Waldron
John Cape	Charles Newkerk	William Strachan	Benjamin Walker
Nehemiah Carpenter	James Nicholson	Caleb Swan	Jedediah Waterman
James Chrystie	Daniel Niven	Bernardus Swartwout	James Watson
Matthew Clarkson	William North	Cornelius Swartwout	Samuel B. Webb
James Clinton	Nathaniel Norton	Caleb Sweet	Charles F. Weisenfels
George Clinton	Daniel Parker	George Sytez	Frederick Weisenfels
Alexander Clinton	Charles Parsons	William Stuart	Jacob H. Wendell
Christopher Codwise	Henry Pawling	Ebenezer Storer	John H. Wendell
Robert Cochran	Samuel T. Pell	Silas Talbot	Michael Wetzell
John Cochran	Robert Pemberton	Samuel Tallmadge	Andrew White
William Bolbreath	Nathaniel Pemberton	William Tapp	Anthony Walton
Michael Connolly	William Peters	Peter Taulman	White
John Conway	Richard Platt	John C. Ten Broeck	Marinus Willett
Samuel Cooper	William Popham	Adam Ten Broeck	Robert Wilson
Andrew Craigie	John Pray	Alexander Thompson	Jacob Wright
John Dutton Crimshair	William Price	Henry Tillotson	Ephraim Woodruff
Ebenezer Crosby	Abner Prior	Thomas Tillotson	Peter Woodward
Henry Cunningham	Thomas Randall	William Torrey	
James Davidson	John Reed	Robert Troup	
	Jacob Reed		

STATE CONFERENCES

HAWAII

Despite the fact that Hawaii has, at present, but one Chapter, its third annual State Conference, held in Honolulu, disclosed activities that any State might well be proud to report to the National Society. As proof and recognition of the increasing scope and importance of their work, Hawaii Daughters are being called upon, with increasing frequency, by the community and the territorial officials for advice, and assistance, in questions pertaining to patriotism and civic betterment.

During the Decoration Day celebration on May 30th, the members of Aloha Chapter provided transportation for and took entire charge of the Gold Star mothers during and before the parade. In response to a request from the Girl Scouts, the Chapter purchased and presented a drum to that organization.

During the maneuvers of the United States fleet in Hawaiian waters the Society was called upon for many services, among which were providing chaperons and hostesses for dances and entertainments given for the Navy, and the supervision of the patriotic decoration of the city of Honolulu.

During the past year Hawaii Daughters of the American Revolution have inaugurated a movement for putting libraries in every public school building throughout the territory, the Chapter contributing a sum of money to each school which will raise an equal sum for the purchase of books on the D. A. R. list. Another important branch of activities in Hawaii has been the work with the Y. W. C. A., an important feature being the furnishing of a model "little house on wheels," in which was given instruction, with demonstration in American housewifery, to the girls and women of the foreign communities.

In recognition and approval of the firm determination of the D. A. R. to vigorously combat communistic and "red" propaganda directed against the free institutions of the United States, representatives of the leading patriotic societies in Hawaii—the American Legion and its women's auxiliary, the United Spanish War Veterans and its auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and S. A. R.—elected Mrs. Howard Clarke, the State Regent of Hawaii, permanent chairman of a united committee to conduct a patriotic essay contest with cash prizes aggregating \$250 among the senior pupils of the public and private schools throughout the island territory.

Perhaps the most ambitious undertaking of Hawaii D. A. R. (which, remember, are limited to one small Chapter) is the establishment of Hawaii's D. A. R. student loan fund of \$15,000. Reports of the progress of the work of this committee—thanks to the generous contributions from several mainland Chapters—were very encouraging, though the amount now in bank to the credit of the fund is not even a conspicuous beginning toward the \$15,000 goal. As a means of further materially increasing the fund, Aloha Chapter has prepared for sale to mainland organizations which may wish to add a unique program to their next year's meetings at the same time that they are sharing in the educational and Americanization work in this far away outpost, a complete afternoon's Hawaiian program, which has been described in detail by card to the Regent of every Chapter of the D. A. R. In addition to this undertaking, plans were made for the annual Armistice Day street sale of red, white and blue badges for the benefit of this fund.

A splendid local gift to the fund from Miss Annie Hustace was a fine old pewter five-piece tea set which belonged to her great grandmother, Grace Lanpheer Hempstead (born in New London, Connecticut, 1784), to be sold and the proceeds added to the amount already in hand.

The conference was delighted to hear that new Chapters are in process of formation on two or more islands of the Hawaiian group. State officers elected for the coming year were: Mrs. Howard Clarke, Regent; Mrs. Clifton Shealey Goodknight, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Malcolm MacIntyre, Secretary; and Mrs. I. C. Howland, Treasurer.

LILLIAN PREWITT GOODKNIGHT,
State Publicity Director.

ILLINOIS

The twenty-ninth annual State Conference of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Joliet, March 24, 25 and 26. By the extension of time and the elimination of all that might be termed unessential, the business of the conference was completed with nothing of importance omitted. There was

music, and there were flowers to give grace and beauty to each day's program, and there was pageantry to arouse the spirit of patriotism. Representatives from many organizations of Joliet came with greetings, and the citizens in general joined with the members of the Louis Joliet Chapter in making the conference one of special enjoyment. The meetings were held in the auditorium of the Universalist Church, which was decorated with the National Flags, the State flag and the D. A. R. "Colors". The "Colors" were loaned by the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter of Bloomington.

Among the guests of honor were Miss Alice McDuffy, of Michigan, National Chairman of the Committee on Americanization; Mrs. Austin Brant, of Indiana, National Chairman of the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, and Mrs. Carl Vrooman, who, as daughter of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, as well as in her own right, is always a welcome guest in Illinois. Letters of regret were read from the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, from the Registrar General, Mrs. Stansfield, Illinois' Daughter, and from other specially invited guests.

Reports of State officers and of State Chairmen of Committees showed the work of the State, under the able leadership of our State Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, to be in a most favorable condition. The Chapter reports were all interesting, if somewhat similar in character as the result of questionnaires sent out by the Regent and other State officers. While questionnaires may result in monotony in reports, they have the effect of getting definite reports on important matters and of securing uniform action on the part of Chapters.

The response of a large majority of the Chapters to the definite plan of the State Board of Management was gratifying. Most of the Chapters have increased their dues in order to meet such requirements and many Chapters increased their appropriations by generous gifts on the part of members and by special programs held for the purpose of raising funds. This made it possible for the State to carry out its plan of building the library at Tamasee and also to furnish it completely with rugs, wicker furniture, mantle and electric fixtures and generous boxes of books. The State Regent, Mrs. Herrick, and the Chairman of Patriotic Education and Americanization, Mrs. William L. Pattison, were both present at the dedication of the library. Mrs. Pattison's report and that of her sub-committees were received with great enthusiasm, as each Chapter had had a definite part in the work of this committee.

The report of the Historian, who is also Chairman of Historical Research and Preserva-

tion of Records, showed the various Chapters taking active part in the national work of conserving and preserving unpublished manuscript records of historic interest. Through the courtesy of the Illinois Historical Society the State organization has been given space for a filing cabinet in the library of the Historical Society. Miss Georgia L. Osborne, Assistant Secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society and Assistant Librarian of the Illinois State Historical Library, has been appointed Custodian of the State records. Many Chapters reported having definite space for records, Lineage Books, etc., in local libraries. The impetus given the sales of Lineage Books by the Historian General last year has resulted in many Chapters completing their files as far as possible.

The Chairman of the Committee for the Preservation of Historic Spots, Mrs. S. D. McKenny, reported many historic spots marked by Chapters and several graves of Revolutionary soldiers located and marked during the year. As many Chapters will report these special events, they are not included in this article. The State map, which is being prepared as a part of the national program, was reported as in a fair way of being completed.

Every national committee has its representative in the State and each and every chairman made good report of work accomplished. Much inspiration has been given the State work by the Divisional meetings held throughout the State. These have been attended by the State Regent and usually by several State officers and they have always resulted in increased interest in national and State work.

The special report of the State Regent as a member of the committee appointed to secure plans and specifications for the proposed new auditorium in connection with Memorial Continental Hall was received with enthusiasm. Illinois will undoubtedly do her full share in carrying to a conclusion these plans which had their initial inspiration in the mind of one of Illinois' well-beloved Daughters, Mrs. Williard T. Block, late Vice-President General. We mourn her loss but we rejoice that we have this wonderful memorial to her far-seeing mind.

Two former Regents received signal honors, Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles, who was elected Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. Sarah Bond Hanley. A feature of one of the special sessions of the conference was an address by Mrs. Hanley, giving an outline history of the National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution and Illinois' part in its organization and later development.

The Treasurer's report announcing a substantial balance in the treasury made possible many gifts in addition to appropriations by Chapters. The Julia Scott Memorial received a substantial sum and also the Rembrandt Peale Portrait fund, as well as various other objects of national or State interest. Our State Regent has been unwearied in her efforts to make the State work a credit to Illinois and to the National Society. She has attended all Divisional meetings, and visited many individual Chapters and attended many Chapter meetings where there were special dedicatory or memorial exercises. Her presence has always given an added impetus to the work of the organization.

Altogether, the conference was one of special value to those in attendance. Illinois has now 91 Chapters with about 8,000 members and about 600 members-at-large. Mrs. W. J. Bowman, who has served two years as Recording Secretary with efficiency, was elected State Regent by an unanimous vote.

MARY E. PERRY,
State Historian.

OKLAHOMA

The Oklahoma Daughters of the American Revolution held their 16th Annual Conference at Blackwell, Oklahoma, March 11-13, 1925, and it was the first time they were ever honored by a visit of a President General. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, accompanied by Miss Louise McDuffee, Vice-President General and Chairman National Americanization Committee, arrived at Blackwell on March 11, and were met by the State Regent, Mrs. A. R. Hickam, her Executive Board, and Mrs. Robert Bellatti, Regent of the hostess Chapter. They were taken to the conference headquarters, the Larkin Hotel. At 6 o'clock that evening, Mrs. Robert Bellatti and Mrs. C. A. Rafferty entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner in honor of Mrs. Cook, Miss McDuffee, the Executive Board and Past State Regents. After dinner, Mrs. C. L. Beatty, State Registrar, took the party to see the motion picture, "Janice Meredith."

Thursday morning a round table was held for Chapter Regents, Mrs. Wicker, State Vice-Regent, presiding. Informal discussions were in order, and many problems solved by the able advice of the President General. Friday the dining rooms of the First Methodist Church, made inviting by a profusion of flowers, and tempting luncheon tables, was a happy meeting place that the hostess Chapter had provided for the entire conference. The conference, which met in the auditorium of the First Methodist Church, was called to order at 2:00 P. M., by Mrs. A. R. Hickam, State Regent.

Miss Florence Moore rendered a pipe organ selection; invocation by the Rev. J. W. Hudi-burg; Flag Salute led by State Flag Chairman, Mrs. O. J. Fleming; the Star Spangled Banner, led by Miss Isla Davis, followed by the address of welcome by Mayor M. W. Lively. Mrs. H. N. Naylor greeted the conference on behalf of the hostess Chapter. She paid tribute to our President General, on her first visit to Oklahoma, closing by quoting, "Out Where the West Begins," a favorite verse of Oklahoma people. Mrs. James Cox, of Ardmore, responded in a delightful manner.

The message our President General gave us in her formal address was unusually interesting, and it will be kept in our records so others, too, may read and profit thereby. Miss Alice McDuffee gave a splendid address in connection with her work on Americanization.

Our President General, through Mrs. C. L. Beatty, State Registrar, was presented with a gorgeous Indian blanket, whose warm, bright colors typified the friendship we offered her as a memory of the Oklahoma Daughters.

Our State Historian, Mrs. Carl Kruse of Enid, co-operating with the Oklahoma State Historical Society, has made a list of historical spots of interest in Oklahoma, these to be used in the State Highway maps. Our State Registrar, Mrs. C. L. Beatty, of Blackwell, compiled Vol. II, Genealogical Records of Oklahoma Daughters. Over 200 records are published in this volume, also pictures of all State officers and their lineage. Included in these records are lines of members belonging to the First Families of Virginia, Society of Americans of Royal Descent, Founders and Patriots, Daughters of 1812, Daughters of American Colonists and Huguenot Society. The ancestry of Mountford Stokes, the only Revolutionary soldier known to have been buried in Oklahoma, near Old Fort Gibson, compiled by Mrs. Daisy Rhie, is also in this volume.

We have one Real Daughter in our State, Mrs. Sarah Stearns Ellis, of Antlers, Oklahoma. All Chapters gave splendid reports, each one supporting national work as outlined. One new Chapter has been added, and 89 members.

The State Flag Committee and its Chairman, Mrs. O. J. Fleming, of Enid, selected the design for our State flag. The Student Loan Fund, under the leadership of Mrs. Wiedman of Norman, is increasing each year by voluntary gifts. Five thousand dollars is set for our goal. The conference voted to pay our *pro rata* toward the purchase of the Rembrandt Peale portrait of Washington, and to give \$50 for books to the library of Continental Hall.

DOROTHY BURNS CHEAIRS,
Retiring Recording Secretary.



DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL

HISTORICAL PROGRAM

Conducted By GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph. D.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

III. OPEN WAR, 1775-1776

For a brief account of the military operations up to the British attack on New York see any general history such as Bassett: *Short History*, 180-184; Elson: *United States*, 237-250; Wilson: *American People*, ii, 223-239. For an English version, see Lecky: *American Revolution*, 201-234. Refer to the map constantly; it is necessary for any understanding of military movements.

I. THE BACKGROUND OF THE WAR.—Aside from the operations around the coast towns the Revolutionary War was fought in a thinly-settled country, poorly provided with roads, intersected by rivers, often swampy and wooded. The salient geographical features of the war were New York Harbor and the line of the Hudson River and Lake Champlain; the southern rivers crossing the coastal plain and often affecting the movements of armies; and the long line of coast with many inlets, exposed to the attacks of the British fleet. To the West the Appalachian barrier by limiting the area of settlement affected the theater of war.

Sample: *American History and its Geographic Conditions*, 46-51.

New York was the military center of the continental colonies. It had the best harbor; it controlled the Hudson-Champlain line to Canada; from it attacks could be made on New England or the rich Middle Colonies; it furnished a base for naval operations along the coast.

Brigham: *Geographic Influences in American History*, 15-18.

Any good relief map or physical map of the United States will show the main features; Channing: *United States*, vol. II, has a map showing the extent of settlement in 1760.

Besides difficulties due to physical conditions and above all to distance the British government was handicapped by trouble in raising troops, by inefficient and often corrupt administration, which gave a foothold to political opposition, and later by hostile European neighbors. Similarly the Americans had to create military and

political machinery from the foundation, overcome a hostile minority at home, and meet Indian attacks on the frontier. For a comparison of the opposing forces see Greene, E. B.: *Foundations of American Nationality*, ch. xx, or Channing: *United States*, iii, 210-224.

II. THE OPERATIONS IN NEW ENGLAND.—Although New York was the military center of the colonies the disturbances at Boston and the presence of the British army there made New England the scene of the first fighting. For the story of Lexington, Bunker Hill, and the siege of Boston see:

Fiske: *American Revolution*, I, 142-172.

Channing: *United States*, iii, 155-178.

Lodge: *Story of the Revolution*, ch. ii, iv, v.

Fisher: *Struggle for American Independence*, ch. xxviii-xxix.

III. THE CANADIAN EXPEDITION.—Closely connected with the operations in New England was the attempt to bring the Canadians over to the side of the Colonists. The seizure of Ticonderoga was a preliminary.

Lodge: *Story of the Revolution*, 59-64.

Fisher: *Struggle for American Independence*, i, 317-321. The main expedition went from Albany while a co-operating force was led by Arnold through the Maine woods.

Fiske: i, 193-199. Channing: iii, 241-246. Fisher: i, 394-425.

A detailed account is given in J. H. Smith's *Our Struggle for the Fourteenth Colony*; typical passages are the account of Arnold's march (i, 578-607) and the significance of the expedition (ii, 445-458).

IV. THE ATTACK ON THE SOUTH.—An incident aside from the main current of the war was the British attempt to secure a foothold in the South and its failure.

Channing: iii, 225-228. Lodge: 121-135.

McCrary's *South Carolina in the Revolution*, 135-162, gives details of the defense of Fort Moultrie; Coffin's *Boys of '76* (juvenile but fairly accurate) gives a vivid account.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.

Captain Wendell Wolfe Chapter (District of Columbia). Our fifteenth birthday anniversary was recently celebrated at the clubhouse of the League of American Pen Women, State and National Officers being especially invited. A birthday cake with 15 pink candles was the chief ornament of the refreshment table and music by Chapter members, Mrs. Rector and Mrs. Wilson, with short speeches from the guests, formed a most enjoyable program.

This Chapter was organized by Miss Bertha Frances Wolfe, and named for her ancestor, Captain George Wendell Wolfe, of Pennsylvania. During the 12 years that Miss Wolfe has been our Chapter Regent she has been a most capable and energetic leader. She retired in May and was elected Honorary Regent for life, and a dinner was given in her honor at the Women's City Club with covers laid for 75 guests. Miss Eva E. Luke is the new Regent. Our membership is now 84, with several papers pending.

Educational work has always been stressed by the Chapter. Two mountain girls, descendants of the Rev. John Witherspoon, Washington's friend, were educated by the Chapter at the Lees-McCrae School in North Carolina, and are now teachers. A foundership in Tamassee School was given, and interest at present centers in the Matthew T. Scott,

Jr., School at Phelps, Kentucky, where a scholarship has been donated for several years. One girl, a protégé of the Chapter, has graduated and is now attending college. A handsome flag was given to this school in memory of Harriet Blanchard Dickinson, a charter member.

The Chapter has also assisted in Americanization work at Springfield, Mass., the Ellis Island work, and all other calls of the National Society, besides giving liberally to various local philanthropies. During its early years a chair for the banquet hall at Memorial Continental Hall was donated and several sets of books have been presented to the library at the hall. The Chapter has studied Colonial and Revolutionary history and spent two years on the Constitution of the United States. Several of the historical programs in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE have been followed, the last one being The Expansion of the United States. At this meeting the chief address was by Representative Albert Johnson, of Washington, on "Oregon and Washington." The Chapter is much interested in the Chapter House for the District of Columbia, and has just donated a Liberty Bond. It has two pages in the Book of Remembrance of the Chapter House Corporation, one for the Founder, Miss Wolfe, who made the first \$50



UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL TABLET ON SANTA CRUZ-WATSONVILLE HIGHWAY
BY THE SANTA CRUZ CHAPTER

ever given to the Chapter House fund. Two papers, written by the present Regent, have been accepted by the Reciprocity Committee, "The History of the Constitution," and "The First American Women."

FRANCES DAVIS SHIRLEY,
Recording Secretary.

Kill van Kull Chapter (Bayonne, N. J.). The Chapter's first anniversary was within two days of Arbor Day, so the celebration took the form of a tree-planting, followed by an informal reception to State officers and friends of the Chapter. The tree, a pin oak 16 feet high, was placed in the Hudson County Park on Memorial Hill and dedicated to those unknown Revolutionary soldiers who were from this Tory vicinity.

A short service was opened by the Salute to the Flag and the reading of the American's Creed. The founder and Organizing Regent, Mrs. George Stevenson Syme, expressed her desire that the work of the Chapter might spread over this city (of 80 per cent foreign element) even as the tree should spread its branches.

Mrs. Charles R. Banks, State Regent of New Jersey, and Lieut. George Stevenson Syme of the American Legion, both made brief addresses. A verse of "America" was sung to an accompaniment of a quartette of cornets, followed by a prayer given by Mrs. Banks.

The Regent placed the first spadeful of dirt in the planting, followed by the New Jersey State officers: Mrs. Charles R. Banks of Plainfield, State Regent; Mrs. Maurice A. Blake of New Brunswick, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Frederick A. Waldron of Westfield, State Registrar; then by each of the Chapter officers. The members and their guests thereupon repaired to the nearby home of Mrs. Harry Mansell, Chapter Chairman of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, where an informal reception took place.

ADELAIDE SYME,
Regent.

Quivira Chapter (Fairbury, Nebr.) celebrated its twenty-first birthday anniversary with a luncheon on December 3, at the beautiful home of Mrs. Luther Bonham. The members of the board and the Past Regents prepared and served a delicious luncheon to 44 Daughters. Blue candles in crystal candle sticks and chrysanthemums formed the table decorations.

Mrs. Anna Steele, who was the Organizing Regent and lovingly referred to as the "Mother of the Chapter," occupied the seat of honor.

At her table there were four other charter members, Mrs. Althera Letton of Lincoln, Mrs. Lucy Correll of Hebron, Mrs. Lulu Merrell and Mrs. Lurene Howell of Fairbury. Mrs. Vivian Spear, Regent, presided in a most gracious manner. Each guest received a copy of the program containing a picture of Mrs. Steele and the toast list arranged in the following order:

Vocal Duet, Mrs. Grace Worden, Mrs. Alice Harriss; Successful Efforts of Charter Members, Mrs. Lurene Howell; Tribute to Departed Members, Mrs. Lucy Correll; Efforts to Organize Quivira Chapter, Mrs. Anna Steele; Efficient Work of Organizing Regent, Mrs. Lulu Merrell; Loyalty to Our Chapter, Mrs. Althera Letton; Events of the Past, Mrs. Nellie McGee; Vocal Duet, Miss Edna Smith, Mrs. Catherine Brown; Letters from Absent Charter Members, Mrs. Effie Endelman; Auld Lang Syne.

In its 21 years of existence, Quivira Chapter has grown from the original 17 members, whose names appear on the charter, to 104 members. It has been honored by having two State Regents, one Vice-President General, and one State Treasurer, besides many members on State committees.

(Mrs.) ALICE M. HARRISS,
Publicity Chairman.

Pueblo Chapter (Pueblo, Colo.) has a membership of 128, of which number 35 are non-resident. During 1924 our work has been largely educational, an outstanding feature being the Girl Homemakers, a group of 60 girls connected with the Whittaker Settlement House, who receive lessons in sewing and cooking under the direction of Mrs. Frank J. Helwig. The classes are financed by Chapter members.

Two scholarships of \$50 each were given to girls entering college this year, and two prizes of \$5 each were given the best students of American history in the local high schools. We have bought a \$50 Tamassee School bond, and have also contributed to Schauffer, Barry, International and Cliftie schools and to the Philippine Scholarship.

Pueblo Chapter has taken an active part in all local patriotic celebrations and memorials, providing floats and cars for Defense Day and Armistice Day parades. In conjunction with Arkansas Valley Chapter and the S. A. R., a pageant and program of American music was presented as the opening attraction of the Music Week program.

A large box of materials has been sent to Ellis Island, and at Christmas a box of Chinese lily bulbs and a number of victrola records to the Army hospital at Fort Lyons, Colorado.



FLOAT OF THE PEE DEE CHAPTER AT JUNE DAY FESTIVAL PARADE, 1924,
REPRESENTING BETSY ROSS AND OTHER COLONIAL MAIDS



BOULDER ERECTED BY THE JAMES MADISON CHAPTER OF HAMILTON, N. Y.



BRONZE MARKER ERECTED BY NANCY WARD CHAPTER OVER GRAVE OF NANCY WARD, PRINCESS AND PROPHETESS OF THE CHEROKEE NATION

The Chapter has met all State and National obligations. Much Americanization work has been accomplished under the direction of our Regent, Mrs. Herbert A. Black, whose interest and enthusiasm in local Americanization activities has been an inspiration for many years.

LOUISE MANSON CUNNINGHAM,
Historian.

John Corbly Chapter (Waynesburg, Pa.). On May 30, 1925, the Chapter dedicated 55 memorial trees to the soldiers of Waynesburg and Greene County, who had given their lives in the World War. These trees bear the name of each soldier who had fallen, and are planted on either side of the highway. This road has subsequently been named "Memory Lane."

At these dedication ceremonies, General Edward Martin, who commanded the company, was the speaker of the day.

JEAN W. DOWNEY,
Regent.

Pee Dee Chapter (Bennettsville, S. C.) has a membership of 71, and holds nine meetings a year. Each consists of a business session, a literary program and a social "few minutes" over the tea cups. Our program this

winter has included a study of a number of South Carolinian women connected with the Revolution.

We are most interested, however, in the Mountain School for Girls at Tamassee and each meeting finds our Tamassee committee with new plans for helping that institution. We send quilts, quilt scraps, Octagon soap wrappers, boxes of winter clothing, and on one occasion we sent a box of flavorings and condiments to add zest to their meals.

We also try to help other organizations with their undertakings, and have contributed materially to the town library and to the annual June festival of the American Legion. The accompanying picture shows the Chapter float entered in the 1924 June festival, representing Betsy Ross and her companions at work on the American flag.

Under the leadership of Miss Annie May McLaurie, Regent for the past two years, the Chapter has forged ahead, making itself felt in the State organization.

(Mrs. W. M.) EVELYN ROGERS STEVENSON,
Historian.

James Madison Chapter (Hamilton, N. Y.), founded in 1900 with 15 members, now has a membership of 106.

Centrally located in Hamilton, the seat of Colgate University, is a beautiful park, on an open extension of which stands the boulder represented in the accompanying cut. It is of pink granite, about 7 tons in weight, and was found near Hamilton. On October 17, 1924, a large company of citizens of Hamilton and nearby towns gathered for the dedicatory exercises, which were of a patriotic nature and in which the Boy Scouts and school children participated. The Regent, Mrs. Mabel Trolan Burhans, presented the gift to the village, and while she was speaking the flag-draped boulder was unveiled by two Girl Scouts, Helen Craine and Dorothy Wells, daughters of Chapter members. An inspiring address was delivered by Dean Crawshaw of Colgate University. The bronze tablet, of exquisite workmanship, bears this inscription:

To the Memory
of those
Who Defended the Honor
of Our Country
In the War for

American Independence

1775-1783

Erected by James Madison Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
1924

For this successful accomplishment great credit is due the Boulder Committee, consisting of Mrs. Robert W. Craine, Chairman; Mrs. Adon N. Smith, Mrs. Harold P. Wells, Mrs. Wayland M. Chester and Miss Marian M. Croff.

Among the local activities maintained by the Chapter are two essay prizes, \$5 in gold and \$3 in silver, in memory of G. Adelaide Slade, a beloved member; two D. A. R. awards for excellence in United States history; five subscriptions for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, one placed in the village library, and the others in libraries of nearby towns; over sixty graves of soldiers decorated with flags on Memorial Day, and flowers placed on graves of departed members. A marker has been placed on the grave of the Chapter's only Real Daughter, Miss Janette Blair.



Float of Pelican Chapter in Armistice Day Parade at Shreveport, La.

Among contributions for the National Society are those for Valley Forge Bell, Ellis Island, Immigrants' Manual, Tamassee School, Philippine Scholarship, National Old Trails, manuscripts and books, and Peale's portrait of Washington for Continental Hall. An associate membership in the Sulgrave Institution has been maintained for the past two years for Mrs. William F. Langworthy, in recognition of her long and faithful services as Regent.

MAY FRANCES SMITH,
Acting Historian.

Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter (Ann Arbor, Mich.). Under the leadership of Mrs. Henry G. Burger, Regent, the past years have been full of many interesting activities. In June, 1924, this Chapter presented to Miss Amy Harrison, a graduating student of the Ann Arbor High School, a \$5 gold piece for having the highest mark in American history. The same month, a flag staff and socket was presented to the Y. W. C. A. camp at Cavanaugh Lake.

In October the Chapter was the first subscriber to the Ann Arbor Community Fund. At this meeting our Treasurer was able to report as paid our full subscription of \$217 to the D. A. R. State War Memorial Scholarship Fund. This fund is to be administered at the University of Michigan in memory of Michigan men who gave their lives in the late war,

and to help some deserving student in his university career. Our Treasurer also reported paid \$4 for overhead expenses at Ellis Island, \$5 to National Public Health Nursing, \$2 to the Community Federation, and \$5 to the American Home Makers.

In November, the Chapter entertained all the members of the State Board. At this time we visited the William Clements Library, which contains the finest collection of books concerning Americana in the world, and listened to an interesting talk by Dr. Adams.

During the year 65 jars of fruit were sent to the Roosevelt Hospital at Battle Creek and also a box to Crossmore, N. C. Five dollars was given for the Hawaiian Scholarship at Honolulu, and \$10 for the International College at Springfield, Mass. At the annual May luncheon, it was announced that this Chapter was the first Chapter in Michigan to send money to the State Treasurer for the new auditorium in Washington. Part of this money was given in honor of Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Honorary Vice-President General for life. At this meeting the election of new officers for the following year took place.

MRS. M. M. HAWXHURST,
Historian.

William Capers Chapter (Columbia, S. C.). On May 15, 1925, 144 years after "Light-horse Harry Lee" and his Revolutionary troops



BOULDER MARKING SITE OF CAPTURE OF FT. GRANBY BY "LIGHT-HORSE HARRY LEE" IN 1781, ERECTED BY WILLIAM CAPERS CHAPTER

captured Ft. Granby, overlooking Congaree River, from the British, citizens of South Carolina paid their tribute by unveiling at the Old Cayce House a granite boulder in which is set a tablet of bronze bearing the following inscription:

"In 1775 the building upon the ground adjacent hereto was used as a store. Upon the fall of Charles Town in 1780, the British seized the store, fortified it, and established here 'The Post of the Congarees.' Attacked February 19, 1781, by General Sumter, who on the 21st destroyed the magazine and supplies in sight of Rawdon's army across the river, he having come from Camden to relieve the Post.

Captured by Lee, May 15, 1781.

Reoccupied by Rawdon, July 1, 1781.

Reoccupied by Green, July 4, 1781."

The simple, impressive ceremonies began with an invocation by Rev. R. A. Lapsley, of the First Presbyterian Church of Columbia. The audience then sang one verse of "America," with a bugle accompaniment. After greetings from the S. A. R., by Vice-President Clark, the flag was lifted from the face of the stone by Malcolm McCutchen, son of the Regent, and Clara Ellen Owens, daughter of a former Regent, dressed in picturesque Colonial costumes. Another banner was raised to the top of the flag-pole by Heyward Clarkson, Jr., and Eugene Cathcart, Jr., sons of members. Notes of The Star Spangled Banner accompanied. The inscription was read by A. S. Salley, Sec-

retary of the State Historical Commission, followed by the recitation of the American's Creed in concert.

Standing upon the steps of the old house, which is one of the few real Revolutionary structures still standing in this vicinity, Dr. George B. Cromer of Newberry, gave the address of the afternoon, holding his hearers with many interesting references to the Revolution and the struggles that followed; the Confederate war, the Spanish-American War, and the World conflict. Seated at his feet were two miniature Colonial-clad dames, Frances Arthur and Anne Sloan Cathcart, with their quaint, old-fashioned spinning wheels. Mrs. R. D. Earle sang "America the Beautiful" with violin obligato, the audience joining in the chorus. The Regent then presented the stone to the State, Adjutant-General R. E. Craig, acting for Governor McLoed, as recipient. The exercises closed with a benediction by Rev. G. Croft Williams, Chaplain of the S. A. R.

LILLA JOHNSTONE McCUTCHEEN,
Regent.

Sarah Franklin Chapter (District of Columbia). Enthusiasm in fullest measure marked the work of the Chapter under the wise régime of our retiring Regent, Miss Edna Alexander. Our President General's message from the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is always read for our pleasure and profit.

Last Christmas we sent a large box to our



BOULDER ERECTED BY PATTERSON CHAPTER OF WESTFIELD, N. Y.

mountain scholar which was very joyfully received. We have contributed to Ellis Island, Friendship House, State Library, the large card party for the benefit of the Chapter House, and \$25 towards the handsome carpet in the District Room, Memorial Continental Hall. On the threshold of another year, with many new members, we are planning better results than ever before. Patriotism is the keynote for which our faithful members are working hand in hand.

(MRS. ROBERT) JULIA BROWNLEY HARRISON,
Historian.

Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter (Lancaster, Ohio) commemorated its 25th anniversary on May Day at a luncheon at the home of Mrs. B. F. Paist. At this time the Chapter had present five Chapter members and its one Real Daughter to enjoy the splendid program which consisted of groups of songs sung by Mrs. Walter Graff and Mrs. Albert Henry. Mrs. Fannie Musser Graham read an excellent historical paper. Mrs. Elizabeth McCracken, ex-State Vice-Regent, gave an inspiring talk in which she encouraged the Chapter to carry on the work of the D. A. R., as propaganda for patriotic education. Her original toast is worthy of repetition: "Let us drink to our Chapter of 25 years in a glass with a silver lining and in 25 more may we never grow old, perchance we may then drink in glasses of gold."

Under the efficient leadership of the Regent, Mrs. Theo. Vickrey Smith, the Chapter meetings have been most interesting. To meet the growing financial demands, a series of benefit bridge parties were enjoyed, a profitable market was held, and Christmas cards sold during the holidays. The Chapter has paid all State dues; \$251 to the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial pledge; \$21 for lineage books; \$5 as a monthly pension to the Chapter's Real Daughter, and \$155 in various sums to nine different causes in National, State and local affairs. At Christmas time a box was sent to Ellis Island.

Perhaps the most unique accomplishment was the celebration of Flag Day at the Wagnall Memorial in Lithopolis, Ohio, when the Chapter was privileged to dedicate the new library building with its first patriotic meeting.

In the banquet room of this building the Chapter served luncheon to Mr. and Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Marie S. Allan, "Real Daughter," as guests of honor. After the luncheon Mr. Jones talked on Americanism and Patriotism, and Mrs. Brooks Shell gave an instructive report on the Continental Congress. Forty

members and their guests enjoyed this first patriotic event.

SARAH MARGARET HOLCOMBE,
Historian.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter (Kansas City, Mo.) holds meetings at the historic Harris house, a pioneer house preserved by the Harris Home Association. Our untiring Regent, Mrs. W. A. Shelton, has inspired each one of us to fulfill our club obligations. This year our Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. W. Lyman, prepared the programs, which have been most interesting and instructive, especially a paper on Lincoln by Mr. J. P. Gilmer. At one meeting Mrs. McLaughlin gave a reading on "Early History of Kansas City," and music was rendered by two pioneer women, Mrs. Harris and her sister. At another meeting our Regent, Mrs. Shelton, presented our Past Regent, Mrs. E. C. Ellis, with a Past Regent's pin in loving memory of her capability as presiding officer. The parties of the year have been socially enjoyable and financially successful. Our delegates' reports of the Washington convention made us feel that we had really attended.

Commencing last year we are marking, yearly, one grave of a Real Daughter. Decoration Day we met at the Union Cemetery to unveil the marker placed on the grave of Mrs. Kate Hutt Robinson, a Real Daughter, and the grandmother of our member, Miss Kate Moss, who gave a history of Mrs. Robinson's life. Other relatives present were four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

MRS. L. H. RUSSELL,
Historian.

Pelican Chapter (Shreveport, La.) with a membership of 127 observes all patriotic occasions. We participated in the Armistice Day parade, having an elaborate float, representing a Revolutionary fireside scene. Mrs. W. E. Wallace, in Colonial costume, was at the spinning wheel. (The wheel was made in Bossier Parish, La., by a member of Mrs. Wallace's family.) The children in costume were Annie Lloyd Clawson and John Welsh, Jr., and the white Collie dog was loaned by Mrs. R. T. Moore. The float attracted widespread attention.

On February 14 we gave a "Kenmore" silver tea in the Colonial home of Mrs. W. E. Glassell, where the receiving members welcomed their guests in Colonial dress. A charming program was given throughout the afternoon; hundreds of friends called and a splendid sum was realized. A benefit picture show, with additional program was given during the year, and a substantial sum was the outcome.

Flag Day was celebrated with a beautiful luncheon at one of the hotels, the members having guests for the occasion. The Chapter presented a handsome bronze tablet, dedicated to "The Youth of America," to the Shreve Memorial Library, when our President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, was present for the dedication. We are also presenting to this library a portrait of the late Woodrow Wilson.

The Chapter has paid for furnishings of a room in the new Y. M. C. A. building. Enthusiasm, patriotism, and co-operation of members in all undertakings, locally and nationally, have been the foundation of our success.

(Mrs. J. C.) SUDIE
FRANTZ BAKER,
Regent.



MARKER ERECTED IN MEMORY OF
MRS. KATE HUTT ROBINSON, REAL
DAUGHTER, BY ELIZABETH BENTON
CHAPTER

Santa Cruz Chapter (Santa Cruz, Cal.)
discloses a term of unusual activity, interest and

height, bearing a bronze tablet of shield design, inscribed as follows:

co-operation in Chapter work. Meetings gained in attendance, membership increased, obligations to the National Society were eagerly discharged. Programs of educational, patriotic, and historical character were prepared, manuals were faithfully distributed, and national and patriotic holidays regularly observed.

The Chapter has erected on the Santa Cruz-Watsonville highway a beautiful memorial tablet, amongst a newly planted group of 25 memorial trees and 33 evergreen shrubs. This group of trees consists of 18 *Sequoia Gigantus* redwood and 7 European sycamore, ranging from five to ten feet in height, planted in an elliptical plat approximately 300 feet long. In the center rises an artistically designed mound of travertine, six feet in



"MEMORY LANE," SHOWING THE MEMORIAL TREES PLANTED BY JOHN CORBLI
CHAPTER

In Memory of
The Sons and Daughters of
Santa Cruz County
Who Perished in the
World War

1914 1918

Erected by the
Santa Cruz Chapter
D. A. R.
Christmas
1923

This memorial was financed by giving a large bridge party and by the liberal contributions of each Chapter member.

Preliminary to the formal unveiling held on March 28, 1925, the hostess Chapter served a luncheon to officers of the local Chapter, State officers, and out-of-town guests, at "Green Gables," the home of the Regent. In preparation for the unveiling, flags were unfolded at terminal trees, where Boy Scouts stood at attention. The ceremonies, brief, concise and impressive, were opened by a bugle "attention call," rendered by Mr. Charles Parker. Louise Byrne and Frederick Hall Johnson, Jr., both children in Colonial costume, representing Martha and George Washington, unveiled the tablet. Mrs. Llewellyn T. Bachman, Regent, presented to the patriotic cause, "in gratitude and reverence, this beautiful group of trees with its identifying tablet, in honor and commemoration of those who served and sacrificed, so that we might enjoy freedom, liberty and peace." A male quartette, led by Mr. John Squires, rendered appropriate music; invocation by Rev. Warren D. More, and address of acceptance by Mr. Bertram Snyder. The State Regent, Mrs. H. J. Manhart, and State Chairman on Historic Marking and State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henly C. Booth, expressed their appreciation of the Chapter work and patriotic commemoration. The committee of arrangements who assisted their Regent comprised Mrs. Mabel Byrne, Chairman; Mrs. M. E. Dodge, Miss Lillian Howard and Mrs. H. G. Becker.

MINNIE A. BACHMAN,
Regent.

General James Cox Chapter (Kokomo, Ind.) celebrated its twentieth anniversary with a dinner party at the Courtland Hotel, which was attended by a company of eighty, including Chapter members and a few invited guests. It was a delightful occasion. The tables were beautifully decorated with bowls of sweet peas and narcissi.

The Chapter has, in its twenty years' existence, accomplished much in a patriotic way.

and has undertaken and carried out successfully many big projects. Among the present activities to be especially commended is the Americanization work, carried on locally by Mrs. Paul Gerhart, chairman of that department.

Mrs. George W. Ross was the organizer of the General James Cox Chapter and the Chapter was named for her ancestor. The Chapter has a total membership of 108.

CLARA M. HAMILTON,
Historian.

John Paul Jones Chapter (Boston, Mass.)

This Chapter has paid in full its quota toward the dormitory of the International College at Springfield; donated a box to Ellis Island, the contents valued at \$30; \$9.50 to the book fund; \$7.25 toward the Manual; \$2.90 to the Old Trails' Road fund, and \$1 to the Peale portrait of Washington.

Meetings have been held the past two years at the home of the late Regent who generously kept open house. Musical and other entertainment was usually provided by Miss Ella A. Fairbanks, former regent. On one occasion the Chapter founder read her essay on "The Value of Patriotic—Historic Societies," emphasizing the work of the Daughters along Americanization lines.

The original name of this Chapter was Paul Jones, organized on Flag Day, 1898, by Miss Marion Howard Brazier, who was a charter member of Paul Revere Chapter. The Chapter was re-organized under the name of John Paul Jones in 1906 by Miss Brazier, who for several years was Regent and later Secretary and Historian. Through her influence many Chapter relics have been presented to Memorial Continental Hall, and she generously gave valuable books to the library.

M. H. BRAZIER,
Ex-Regent

La Salle Chapter (Corinth, Miss.), numbering nearly seventy-five members, closed its year's work at Shiloh Military Park. After a luncheon at the Pine Rest Hotel, Flag Day was celebrated and a bonze marker unveiled in memory of the only Revolutionary soldier buried in Shiloh National Cemetery, Private George Ross. Following an impressive ceremony, little Misses Margaret Williams and Nanniebeth Churchwell—lineal descendants, and members of the C. A. R.—unveiled the marker and placed a wreath thereon.

The Chapter's work during the past year has been most successful and the meetings full of interest. The William Aylett Chapter, C. A. R., with forty-two members was organized by Miss Myra Hazard, and the children enter-

tained the Daughters on Washington's birthday. "The Colonial and Pioneer History of Old Tisomingo County" and collection of early records has been completed and bound, which work won the State prize, a handsome Mississippi flag. A road map has been made, locating many historic spots in Corinth and Alcorn County. Two history medals were given in the public schools, and a member wrote and staged a patriotic pageant for the school benefit.

The Chapter had floats in the Defense Test Day and Armistice Day parades. Boxes were sent to Ellis Island and Crossnore School and the Chapter has met all State and national obligations, contributing nearly \$500 to a number of causes, with about \$400 on deposit for a Chapter room.

La Salle Chapter was represented at the 34th D. A. R. Congress, the C. A. R. Congress, the Dedication of Kenmore, and one member, Miss Louise Ray, served as flower page.

The Chapter celebrated its 18th anniversary on January 22, 1925. Eighteen new names were added to the roll during the past year. This was a clever celebration with the usual birthday cake, toasts, appropriate favors, etc. The ex-Regents' speeches, beginning with that of the first Regent, Mrs. Russell Dance, gave a connected history of La Salle Chapter since its organization.

MADGE RAY EVERETT,
Regent.

Oneonta Chapter (Oneonta, N. Y.). Immigration Day, December 11, 1924, held at the home of Mrs. Julian C. Smith, was both unique and interesting. The "Castle Garden Band," composed of three members in uniform, played national airs, as the immigrants (members) assembled. First their photographs were taken and passports issued, above stairs. Downstairs they were greeted by the customs, health, immigration officials and matrons of Ellis Island, all dressed in the costumes of their respective offices. Here their identity was lost, they became a number. A large card, so marked, being hung about their necks.

Many countries were represented: two girls from Alsace-Lorraine were easily recognized by their brilliant costumes, and carrying a goose in a basket on their arms. An Italian mother with twin girls and a baby, supposed to have been born on shipboard, kept the "orderlies" quite busy. Two representatives of the "Travelers Aid" assisted in caring for the children and added much to the comfort of the aged and infirm. An old, old woman from Switzerland, with her basket filled with choice embroideries from her native land, talked much of the wastefulness of America as to her forests,

and the money that could be gained by gathering the underbrush and broken branches. Two women from China were, of course, promptly deported. Dutch girls and women in their quaint dresses, aprons, and caps, brought Holland very near. Many unusual shawls and charming bonnets of another period were worn.

Refreshments were served by the hostesses, Mrs. Julian C. Smith and Mrs. Elizabeth Getman, in true Ellis Island style, the food neatly packed in a box, and coffee served from a pail.

The program consisted of patriotic songs led by the Castle Garden quartet, readings and solos. The Regent, Mrs. M. C. Hemstreet, dressed in the costume of the D. A. R. social worker at Ellis Island, then said: That the purpose of the meeting was to study more closely what our own D. A. R. is doing for the immigrant and how important a position this organization holds in ushering in foreigners. The National Society maintains at the Island a skilled social worker. She is placed in the most difficult room, the Detention Room, and is now serving 75 women daily. She and her assistants rendered aid last year to over 9,000 immigrants. Major Curran, the Commissioner, has urged us to extend our activities to the limit of our ability, as he feels that we have completely regenerated this room.

The Regent then gave a brief description of the uses of the Manual, which is printed in eleven languages, containing, besides the Constitution and Flag Code, suggestions in case of various trouble, such as sickness, accident, signing of papers, arrest, etc. She then read the President General's address to the immigrants from this book. The report of the Ellis Island director to the 33rd Continental Congress was read, and the National Flag Codes distributed. Salute to the Flag was given and the afternoon closed by the reading of a poem, the "Patriots Protest" and singing of the Star Spangled Banner.

FLORENCE BARKER HEMSTREET,
Regent.

Patterson Chapter (Westfield, N. Y.). During the past two years the program of the Patterson Chapter was devoted entirely to early local history. Sketches of the first churches and schools were read and papers and talks delivered on the early settlement of Westfield and the nearby towns of Ripley, Portland, and Mayville.

On Flag Day, June 14, 1924, the different Chapters of the county met in Mayville, at Peacock Inn, where they met their State Regent, Mrs. Charles White Nash, at luncheon, and afterwards listened to her very interesting address.

On June 30, 1924, a marker for the grave of Asa Wells, a Revolutionary soldier, was dedicated by Patterson Chapter with impressive ceremonies. The Regent, Mrs. F. W. Crandall, presided, and the stone was unveiled by her. Mrs. Flagler, Chairman of the Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves Committee, read a sketch of Asa Wells' life.

On July 16, 1924, the Chapter dedicated two monuments to mark the site where the old French Road built by Celoron 175 years ago descended the bank on the west and crossed Chautauqua Creek, then ascending the bank on the east crossed the present highway. The boulder on the west has this inscription on the bronze tablet:

"At this Point
The French Portage built by
Celoron in 1749 and rebuilt in 1753
Descended the bank and crossed
Chautauqua Creek
Placed by Patterson Chapter D. A. R.
1924"

The boulder on the east where the ceremonies were held has the following inscription:

"The Old Portage Road
Built by Celoron in 1749
When he explored and claimed this
Region for France,
Followed an Indian trail and
Crossed the Highway at this point.
In 1753 it was rebuilt by
The French
For Military Purposes.
Placed by Patterson Chapter D. A. R.
1924"

L. H. BOULT,
Historian.

Nancy Ward Chapter (Chattanooga, Tenn.). On October 25, 1923, this Chapter unveiled a bronze marker over the grave of Nancy Ward, a few miles out of the town of Benton, Tennessee. The marker bears the following inscription:

"In Memory of Nancy Ward
Princess and Prophetess
of the Cherokee Nation.
The Pocahontas of Tennessee,
The Constant Friend of
the Pioneer.
Born 1738—Died 1822."

The tablet was unveiled by two little girls, Mary and Sallie Hilderbrand, lineal descendants of Nancy Ward, being of the sixth gener-

ation. An Indian medicine man of the Cherokee tribe of North Carolina gave a talk in broken English. He spoke of the Government erecting a marker to the Cherokee chief, Junaluska, in North Carolina, and now this tribute to a woman of his race seemed to touch him very much. Other speakers on the program were: Mrs. T. F. Walker, Retiring Regent; Mrs. W. C. Thatcher, Historian, and Mr. J. B. Clemmer, President of the Benton Historical Society.

At the conclusion of the program the party was entertained with a luncheon. The Chapter returned to Chattanooga, feeling grateful that they had been able to rescue the grave of Nancy Ward from the obscurity in which it had been hidden for 101 years.

MRS. T. F. WALKER,
Retiring Regent.

Havana Chapter (Havana, Cuba). Officers of Havana Chapter for the year 1925 are: Miss Mary Elizabeth Springer, Regent; Mrs. Augustus Albright, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Florence Kent Harris, Secretary; Mrs. Alice Stevens Horn, Registrar; Miss Annie Grace Springer, Treasurer, and Miss Ines Virginia Springer, Historian.

The first social meeting of the Chapter was held on the Regent's birthday, December 9, 1924. President Coolidge's address to the Daughters at the Thirty-third Continental Congress was read and heartily applauded as well as the address of our President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook. Mrs. Van Gorder gave an interesting review of the patriotic functions she attended in April, 1924, when she was a delegate of the Regent. A musical program added much to the general enjoyment.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated at the Cathedral School, on which occasion a prize was donated by the Chapter for the best essay. The pupils are Americans, English, and Cubans, their ages ranging from five to fifteen years. In accordance with the desire of the Historian, the subject of the essays was Washington's friendship for Lafayette. The prize was won by a Cuban girl, Rosa Paradel. Upon presentation of the prize, the Regent made an address in which she lauded the work of the children.

Mrs. H. L. Hill entertained the Chapter in February, when Bishop Hulse, Chaplain of Havana, was the speaker.

The Chapter contributed \$5 to the Martha Berry School; \$5 for the annual prize essay at the Cathedral School, and \$25 for the American Legion Memorial Fund in Havana.

Many Chapter members attended the unveiling of the memorial monument, erected by the Cuban Government to the *Maine*, when inspir-



IMMIGRATION DAY PARTY GIVEN BY MEMBERS OF ONEONTA CHAPTER, NEW YORK

ing speeches were made by President Zayas and General John Pershing.

It is the aim and endeavor of Havana Chapter to keep alive love of country in a foreign land and to remain in close touch with the national organization.

MARY ELIZABETH SPRINGER,
Regent.

Bedford Chapter (Bedford, Pa.) on May 30, erected a handsome bronze tablet, 22 x 31 inches, marking the site of Fort Bedford, on the Lincoln Highway, in the town of Bedford. It bears the following inscription in good-sized bronze letters: "This tablet erected by Bedford Chapter, D. A. R., May 30, 1925, marks the site of Fort Bedford, one of the frontier forts built by the British in 1758. The stockade enclosing the fort contained 7,000 square yards of ground. It was the rendezvous and protection for early settlers. General Forbes, before starting to take Fort Duquesne, reviewed his army, numbering 7,850, at Bedford. Colonel

George Washington was here in command of the Virginia Troops."

There was a very large assemblage of people present. After an invocation, the tablet was unveiled by two members of the American Legion, the band played The Star Spangled Banner, and Mrs. John H. Jordan, Regent, delivered an address. She reviewed the history of the fort, calling attention to the prominent position it occupied, the use to which it was put during the French and English War, the protection it gave to the early settlers at the time of the Indian wars, how it subsequently became the principal depot for supplies and military stores between Carlisle and the East, and Fort Pitt and the West. She spoke of the gratification it gave the members to erect this tablet which will mark and preserve for all time the most pronounced historic spot within the county bounds. An address was then made by Dr. Leon C. Prince, of Dickinson College, and the audience was dismissed as the band played America.

CORNELIA PENNELL,
Secretary.

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REVIEWS BY D. B. COLQUITT

A Genealogical and Historical Memoir of the Otis Family in America by William A. Otis. Chicago: Schulkins, Inc. 700 pages, limited edition. \$25.00.

Those who bear the name are shown to be direct descendants with few exceptions from Richard of Glastonbury, Somersetshire, England. The name of this family of New England origin has the distinction of being uniquely American, the orthography O-t-i-s being a product of the New World. It had been spelled phonetically Oates, Otes, Ottis, Otys, etc., until about the year 1700 O-t-i-s became the accepted spelling in America.

The author spent fifty years in compiling not only the "born, married and died information," but gathered the events in the lives of the various descendants. He therefore gives not only a general history of the family, its origin and geographical distribution, but its prominent characteristics, its standing in communities, and the distinguished men. He points out that they are represented in fields of literature, religion, medicine, law and soldiery, but that they excel in mechanical invention.

This latter is a real American characteristic, especially as certain of their inventions have revolutionized the commercial world: the elevator which made possible cities of towering skyscrapers, and the steam shovel which dug the Panama Canal and tunnelled railroads throughout the world.

This genealogy is an unusually handsome example of book-making: cloth bound with coat-of-arms stamped in gold on cover, the paper Strathmore watermarked, printed from artistic fonts of type and illuminated; illustrated with coat of arms in color, pedigree charts, portraits from paintings, engravings, miniatures, tints and photographs, views of interiors and exteriors, scenes, maps, fac-similes of letters and documents.

It will prove a book of particular interest to members of our Society. In Glastonbury, the cradle of the Otis race, was born Richard's son, John, who was the progenitor of the family in America. It was the fifth, sixth, and seventh generation after him which gave service to the

American cause in the Revolution, and among them were: James, Samuel, Richard, Joshua, Stephen, Nicholas, Micajah, Elijah, Nathaniel, Noah, Isaac, Joseph, Barnabas, Ephraim, Charles, Ensign, William, David, Paul, Robert, John and others.

David Wilmot, A Biography of the Great Advocate of the Wilmot Proviso by Charles Buxton Going. New York: D. Appleton and Company. Illustrated. 787 pages.

Applicable to the Wilmot Proviso, which swirled up Abraham Lincoln to national attention, is Carlisle's remark: "Our clock strikes when there is a change from hour to hour; but no hammer in the horologe of Time peals through the universe when there is a change from Era to Era."

Now comes the life-story of a great advocate, David Wilmot, as a contribution to our national history. For it is from such biographies that are obtained the essence of history, and Wilmot's acts certainly excited the politicians of his time, stimulated the people and reacted on the nation's history. The author has prepared the biography from private papers of Wilmot, correspondence of other men of his time, the contemporary press, public documents and records.

The background of Wilmot shows him to have come from British stock long transplanted on American soil. He descended from "Old Goodman Willmote . . . who tooke the oathe of fidelitie" in New Haven in 1648, and who was the progenitor of many Wilmots who gained distinction in the New World. The stem of the family remained rooted in New England until the sixth generation, but in 1814, when David was born, they were living in a newly founded county in Pennsylvania.

Then the reader is shown "the stage and setting of the child's first vision of life" which "no doubt directly influenced the bent of young Wilmot's career." In his apprenticeship in law and politics he appears typical of the young political enthusiast of his day and advancing to more important duties as his fitness came.

D. A. R. State Membership

STATE	Number of Chapters	Membership as of July 1, 1925	Changes since report as of June 30, 1925			
			Chapters		Membership	
			Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss
Alabama	33	1,472	--	--	--	32
Arizona	2	178	--	--	--	7
Arkansas	17	874	--	--	--	9
California	62	4,277	--	--	--	71
Colorado	31	2,217	--	--	--	27
Connecticut	52	6,374	--	--	--	14
Cuba	1	26	--	--	--	--
Delaware	4	157	--	--	--	1
District of Columbia	61	3,558	--	--	--	46
Florida	22	1,337	--	--	--	8
Georgia	90	5,040	--	--	--	108
Hawaiian Islands	1	134	--	--	--	1
Idaho	8	420	--	--	--	16
Illinois	91	8,659	--	--	--	118
Indiana	74	5,153	--	--	--	54
Iowa	92	5,774	--	--	--	75
Kansas	35	2,439	--	--	--	49
Kentucky	45	2,384	--	--	--	26
Louisiana	10	658	--	--	--	14
Maine	33	2,162	--	--	--	10
Maryland	23	1,388	--	--	--	15
Massachusetts	103	8,441	--	--	--	63
Michigan	57	4,891	--	--	--	45
Minnesota	44	2,433	--	--	--	22
Mississippi	29	1,238	--	--	--	22
Missouri	85	5,575	--	--	--	76
Montana	10	617	--	--	--	20
Nebraska	40	2,333	--	--	--	54
Nevada	1	35	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	36	2,288	--	--	--	10
New Jersey	49	3,725	--	--	--	22
New Mexico	4	255	--	--	--	4
New York	156	16,275	--	--	--	103
North Carolina	46	2,241	--	--	--	34
North Dakota	8	358	--	--	--	5
Ohio	84	8,008	--	--	--	70
Oklahoma	23	1,400	--	--	--	37
Oregon	19	1,172	--	--	--	20
Pennsylvania	111	10,726	--	--	--	55
Philippine Islands	1	39	--	--	--	1
Rhode Island	14	1,364	--	--	--	7
South Carolina	59	2,751	--	--	--	44
South Dakota	11	598	--	--	--	14
Tennessee	39	2,475	--	--	--	28
Texas	46	3,172	--	I	--	89
Utah	2	240	--	--	--	2
Vermont	32	2,040	--	--	--	10
Virginia	55	2,733	--	--	--	19
Washington	39	2,189	--	--	--	57
West Virginia	29	1,971	--	--	--	23
Wisconsin	40	2,699	--	--	--	22
Wyoming	9	338	--	--	--	4
Foreign	2	123	--	--	--	5
Totals	2,070	*149,424	--	I	--	1,688

* Chapter Membership, 141,112. At Large Membership, 8,312.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

THE PORTNER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

ANSWERS

10017. HERRICK.—Elijah Herrick b 25 Jan. 1736/7 d Dutchess Co., N. Y. mar Miss Kinnie of Preston, Conn. Chil were Ephraim b 28 Aug 1758 d 9 June 1834, Rev sol.; Elijah b 22 July 1760; Wm.; Stephen; John of Duanesburg, N. Y. mar 1st Anna Miller & 2nd Betsy De La Shawn; Roswell of Gravelly Point, Lake Ont, N. Y. mar Polly Estes; Priscilla, Steuben Co., N. Y.; Anna; Phebe mar — Ladd of Duanesburg N. Y. Would like to corres.—*Miss Elizabeth Colt, Estherville, Iowa.*

10110. DOOLITTLE.—Ambrose Doolittle (Abraham, Abraham, Abraham) son of Abraham & Mary Lewis Doolittle was b at Cheshire 23 Nov. 1719 mar Martha, dau of Wm. & Rebecca Munson of Cheshire b 2 Apr 1729. Ambrose d 25 Sept 1793 a 74 & is buried at Cheshire. Their chil were Ambrose b 27 Dec 1751; Amos b 8 May 1754; Martha b 30 Aug 1756; Eunice b 21 June 1758; Abner b 27 July 1760; Samuel & Silas twins b 28 Mar 1753; Reuben b 1 May 1766; Lowly b 9 June 1769 mar Rufus Hotchkiss; Mary Ann b 23 Feb. 1771. Thankful Doolittle (Isaac, Capt Joseph, Abraham) was dau of Isaac & Sarah Todd Doolittle b 21 Jan 1754 mar at New Haven, Ct. 13 Feb. 1777 John, son of Daniel & Mehitable Brown Trowbridge b 1 June 1748. He was Capt in Rev. stationed at West Point d in N. Y. City 7 Sept 1791, Thankful d 14 Feb. 1827. Their chil were John Todd Trowbridge b 23 Oct 1780 mar Polly Miles d at Racine Wis. 3 May 1858; Julia 1782-1783; Chas. E. b 27 Feb. 1784 mar Mary Bailey; Elihu b 1786; Julia bp 1789 Elias bp 1795 mar M. Harriet Huntington d 1862. Ref:—Doolittle Genealogy. —*Anna L. Haviland, Glen Falls N. Y.*

10110. DOOLITTLE.—This query was also completely ans. by N. C. Smith Cheshire, Conn.

10651. MORSE.—Joseph Morse son of Peter (Lieut Anthony 2, Anthony 1.) & Priscilla Carpenter Morse was b Woodstock Conn 13 Feb. 1705/6 mar 1 April 27 1730 Keziah, dau of Josiah & Abigail Paine Cleveland, b Canterbury Ct. 11 Nov 1711 d Sept 1758. He d in Canterbury 1 Mch 1777. Their chil were Benj b 15 May 1732 mar 1760 Betty Allen; Jos. b 1733 d yg; Abigail b 23 Nov 1735 unmar, will prob 1778; Rebecca b 5 Sept 1736; Anthony b 11 Apr 1738 mar 1762 Sarah Warren; Esther b 14 Oct 1740 mar Caleb Faulkner lived Windham Ct.; Peter b 2 Sept 1742 mar 1762 Sarah Ransom; Keziah b 14 Nov 1744 mar Wm. Clark; Josiah b 25 Oct 1746; Deidamia b 24 Feb. 1748 mar 1st Oliver Davidson, 2nd Elisha Litchfield who d Homer, N. Y. 1812, 3rd as his 4th wife Moses, son of Wm. & Lydia Kidder Butterfield who was b in Frances-town, N. H. & d in Homer N. Y. she mar 4th — Brewster of Montier, Pa. Mary Morse b 9 May 1752 mar 8 Apr 1779 Deacon Ebenezer, son of Capt John & Abigail Cleveland Adams, who was b Canterbury, Ct. 6 Oct 1749. She d there 17 Sept 1790 & he mar 2nd Molly Merritt. Chil by 1st w were Col. Zadoc b 15 Feb 1780; John Cleveland b 12 June 1782; Ebenezer b 8 Sept 1784; Priscilla Morse, named in Abigail Morse's will as "my own mother's youngest daughter". Ref:—Morse Memorial, Desc. of Anthony Morse, vol 1 p 54. Feb 13 1779 Benj. Morse of Canterbury Ct. gave a deed to his s Asaph of Shawangunk, Ulster Co., N. Y. of the Hill Lot in Canterbury next to lot of wid. Ruth Morse. 1779 he & Esther & Caleb Faulkner of Windham & Olive & Deidamia Davidson of Norwich, Wm. & Keziah Clark & Josiah Morse of "The Oblong" N. Y. divided the estate of their dec'd sis, Abigail Morse of Canterbury, 13 Nov 1802 Asaph Morse of San-

gerfield, Chenango Co., N. Y. asked his share of the estate of his dec'd father Benj. together with the portion of his uncles, Josiah & Peter in the same estate, called the Morse Farm on the Hill Lot. Benj mar in Canterbury 1760 Betty Allen. Anthony Morse mar in Canterbury 1762 Sarah Warren & d suddenly 1798 left 10 chil. Peter Morse mar 1762 Sarah dau of Robt & Hannah Burgess Ransom b 1746 d 1830. He d 1821. He lived in Tyringham, Mass. (d) Daniel, son of Deacon Wm. & Sarah Merrill Morse was b in Newbury, Mass 26 Apr 1697, moved to Preston, Ct. mar in Newbury 4 May 1720 Eliz, dau of Ensign Anthony & Sarah Pike Morse b 1697. He mar 2nd Julia Leffingwell. 4th chil by 1st w Nathaniel b 20 Oct 1728 mar 1749 Mary, dau of David & Dorothy Morgan b 27 Apr 1732. He d 5 June 1781 in Preston Ct. Ref:—Morse Memorial, Section devoted to desc of Anthony Morse who came from Eng to Mass with his bro Wm. on the ship "James" to Boston 3 June 1635.—*Eleanor F. Gibson, Sheldon, Iowa.*

11521. LANE.—Thos. Lane owned land adjoining Col. Washington in Berkeley Co., Va. purchased 1779. He mar Jamima — & had chil Catherine b 15 Jan 1772 who is claimed to be aunt of Henry S. Lane, elected Gov of Ind. took his seat 1860 & resigned to accept U. S. Senatorsip. Henry S. b 11 Feb 1811 was son of James Hardage Lane b 2 Feb. 1764 in Loudoun Co., Va., the s of James, the s of Wm. Lane. Thos. & James Lane may have been bros. Gov. Henry S. Lane, Ind. was supposed to be 2nd cousin of Joseph Lane apt Gov. of Oregon, & a 3rd cousin of James Henry Lane U. S. Senator & Gov of Kansas. Would like to corres.—*Mrs. J. S. Simmons, Hutchinson, Kansas, 514 Ave. A. East.*

11537. LYNN-LINN.—George Lynn of Winchester, Fred. Co., Va. made will 2 May 1802 prob 3 Jan 1803 in which he names wife Anna Mariah & chil John; Mary mar John Fry; Henry; Daniel; Eliz mar Jacob Fry; & George under age.—*Mrs. F. B. Hunrichs, 1726 Juneway Terrace, Chicago, Ill.*

12001. MILLS.—The progenitor of the Dutch fam of Mills in America is supposed to have been Sir Peter Wouters Van der Meulen of Amsterdam, Holland. His eldest s Peter b in Holland emig to Amer. from Leyden mar 1st Dorkas Messinger of Windsor b 23 Sept 1650 & d 18 May 1688; he mar 2nd Jane Warren of Hartford 19 Dec. 1691; he d 17 Apr 1710 by one acct & 12 Apr 1702 by another. By his own request his name was changed to Peter Mills. His chil were Peter, Return b 12 July 1689; Dorkas & Ebenezer b 8 Feb. 1687/8 d 1698. Peter Mills (2) mar 24 July 1692 Joanna Porter b 7 Feb. 1670/1 he d 1754.

Their chil were Capt. Peletiah a 27 Apr 1693; Gideon b 3 Feb. 1694; Rev. Jedediah b 23 Mch 1696 Peter b 12 Apr. 1701; Ann 1702 mar 1727 David Booth; Daniel b 22 May 1706; John 14 Feb. 1707/8; Rev. Ebenezer b 1710/12; at East Granby Ct.; Gideon b 15 Aug 1715. Grad. of Yale, Ordained over Gong'l Ch at Simsbury, Ct. 5 Sept 1744: diss. Aug 1754: installed at West Simsbury (Canton) 18 Feb. 1761 where he remained until his death 4 Aug 1772, mar Eliz. Higley of Simsbury. Their chil were Lieut. Gideon 1749-1813; mar Ruth dau of Oliver Humphrey of W. Simsbury. Their dau Ruth mar Owen Brown of Torrington & they were the parents of John Brown, Sam'l Rev. Jedediah b 9 Feb. 1756; Anna & Faith b 1765.—*Mrs. Burton Ashley Crane, 517 W 10 St., Erie, Pa.*

12001. MILLS.—*Mrs. W. I. Fuller, 3 Newbury St. W. Somerville, Mass.,* adds to the above infor on the Mills fam. the ref. Dexter's Annals of Yale College & from A. C. Bates' Simsbury Records the following: Gideon Mills mar in Simsbury 23 Nov 1748 Eliz. Higley. He d 4 Aug 1772, she d 26 July 1774. Their s Lt. Gideon was b 16 Oct 1749 d 1813 mar Ruth Humphrey b 26 July 1751, dau of Oliver Humphrey b 1720 & Sarah Garret his w whom he mar 1744.

12001a. WELLS.—In *Early Conn Marriages* vol. 4, p 8, Joseph Wells Jr & Ruthy Allen were mar 31 Dec 1783. Orcutt's *History of Stratford & Bridgeport Conn.*, p 1325 gives the history of Gov Thos. Welles of Conn. His s John had son Joseph b 1679 & he had s Joseph 2nd b 1716, & his s Joseph 3rd b 24 Dec 1751 mar 1777 Ruth Thompson & had 3 chil last b 1782, then no more until 1787 when Sarah was b, then Chas in 1789. Possibly Ruth Thompson d 1782 for in Dec 1783 Joseph Ruth Allen.—*Mrs. W. I. Fuller, 3 Newbury St., W. Somerville, Mass.*

12006. TAYLOR.—It is probable that George Taylor b 1711 was the father of Jonathan Taylor referred to, as my rec of the family gives a son Jonathan who mar Ann Berry. The name Henley is common among the desc of Maj. Wm. Taylor, son of George. I can give rec of George & this fam. if you will write to me.—*Miss Kate Harris, Winsor, Mo.*

12046. GOLLADAY.—Maj. David Colladay was b in Harrisburg, Va. 15 Sept 1759 & d 23 Sept. 1823 aged 64 yrs & 8 days. Can anyone give date of his marriage?—*Mrs. I. W. Morris, Columbus, Ohio.*

12147. TODD.—Col. Levi Todd b 1756 in Va. removed to Ky abt 1777. He & Walter Carr were among the founders of Lexington Ky & both were members of the Legislature of that State. Levi Todd's 1st w was Jane Briggs

whom he mar in the Fort at St. Asaph's in Lincoln Co. 25 Feb. 1779. Their chil were Hannah b 1780 mar Rev. Robt Stuart; Eliz. 1781-1863 mar Capt. Chas. Carr; Dr. John mar Eliz. Smith; Nancy mar her cousin John Todd, son of Robert; David mar Eliza Barr; Anna Maria mar — Bullock; Robert Smith; Jane Briggs mar Judge Daniel Breck; Margaret; Roger North mar — Ferguson; Samuel. Col. Levi Todd mar 2nd the wid Tatum, & had James whose s was Dr. L. B. Todd of Lexington, Ky. This may be your James. Col. Levi Todd fought at the Battle of Blue Licks in Rev. His bro Jonathan was Sr. Col. at the same battle.

12196. SARGENT.—Wm. Sargent Sr. had s Wm. who in his application for a pension stated that his "father died while in the service of the United States as a militiaman from Maryland during the Revolution." This application is on file at the Pension Bureau Washington, D. C.—*Miss Lucy D. Ambrose, 29 The Roanoke, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

12294. MANDEVILLE.—Henry Mandeville b 18 May 1818, was the s of Henry H. & Lydia Jones Mandeville who were mar 19 Nov 1794. Ref:—Typewritten Recs. of Reformed Dutch Church, Pompton Plains. pps 11, 170.—*Mrs. H. B. Howell, 114 Glenwood Ave., Jersey City, N. J.*

11942. SCRAMBLING.—David Scrambling or Schrambling d 1824, Rev. soldier Tryon Co., Militia; Battalion of Minute Men, Col. Samuel Campbell. He is buried on land which was a part of his farm. Recs say "buried by the side of wife, who has a headstone", but do not give her name. The records show Geo. Scrambling buried Mich. Henry Scrambling, same mil. batt. & buried in same cemetery. The Oneonta Chapter D. A. R. have for yrs decorated the two graves & one of the members placed D. A. R. markers under the direction of Allen Scrambling gr. son of David. Refs:—*New York in the Rev. p 184; The Old New York Frontier p 179 by Francis Halsey; History of Oneonta, N. Y. Campbell chap 11, p 28.—Mrs. Florence B. Hemstreet, Oneonta, N. Y.*

TILMAN.—The following may be of interest. Near the road abt half way between Abbeville & Calhoun Falls, S. C. are two old graves in good condition no others anywhere near. The inscriptions are "Capt. Edward Tilman. A Whig of '76. Who departed this life 14th January 1814 in the 71st year of his age. To the memory of Sarah Tilman wife of Capt E. Tilman who departed this life 23 Dec. 1813 in the 53rd yr of her age."—*Mrs. E. H. Clark, 470 Park Ave., New York City.*

12160b. KETCHAM.—Lieut. Zebulon Ketcham, 1st Reg't Suffolk Co., Militia mar Hannah

Conklin & their s David 1773-1867, mar Abigail Nostrand & had s James who mar Rachael Whitman in 1821. Mather's "Refugees of 1776 from Long Island to Conn." is helpful in searching for L. I. families.—*Mrs. Maude S. Palmer, 15 Lake St., Whitneyville, Conn.*

12288. HENDERSON.—Thomas son of Samuel & Eliz. Williams Henderson b 1752 d 1831 mar Jane Martin (Hugh, Alexander). He d in W. Tenn. in Henderson Co which was named for him. Have much data on this family.—*Mrs. Bertha K. Tyler, Dalton, Ga.*

12288. HENDERSON.—This query can be answered by consulting the History of Hughes, Dalton, Martin & Henderson Families, by Mrs. Lucy Henderson Horton of Franklin, Tenn.—*Mrs. F. W. Kelly, Hotel Belton, Belton, Texas.*

12313. WATERMAN.—Ebenezer Waterman b 26 Feb. 1698/9 mar 19 Dec 1721 Sarah, dau of Capt. Sam'l & Susanna Huntington Griswold, b 19 Jan 1700. Capt. Sam'l 1665-1740 mar 1685 Susanna, 1668-1727, dau of Christopher & Ruth Rockwell Huntington & gr dau of Simon 1583-1633, & Margaret Baret Huntington. Margaret was the dau of Christopher Baret. Capt. Sam'l was the s of Lieut Francis & Mary Tracy Griswold. Mary was the dau of Lt. Thos. Tracy a founder of Norwich. Lieut. Francis was s of Edward 1607-1691 & Margaret Hicks (?) Griswold. Adonijah, s of Ebenezer & Sarah Griswold Waterman, was b 1738/9 Norwich, Ct. d N. Y. prob Montgomery Co., aft 1790. Was sergeant in French & Indian War while res of Norwich. Removed to Lenox, Mass bef 1767 when the birth of his 1st ch. Molly is recorded. 2nd ch Grissel was b 6 Oct 1768, had also Roswell & Lucy by 1st w Mary. Do you know her maiden name? He served in Rev. while a res of Pittsfield, Mass. You said Ebenezer Sr. had Rev. rec. Will you please let me have it?—*Mrs. J. B. Moyer, 3322 Lombard Ave., Everett, Wash.*

QUERIES

12380. DUNN.—Wanted Rev. rec of Joshua Dunn, 1760-1848 of Poland Me, also aunces of his w Mary Davis. Their son Eliphalet Dunn 1792-1832, mar Hannah Edwards Sawyer. Wanted her aunces also.

(a) FURLONG.—Wanted any infor with dates of Thos. Furlong of Greenwood Me., son of an English middy, detained at Portland, Me. Thos. mar Betsy Jordan whose father at the time of the Rev. willed her land where Portland & Cape Eliz., Me. now stand. Their s Simon mar Lois Goss of Danville, Me. & served in War of 1812.—*C. D. F.*

12381. JONES-FANCHER-DANN.—Wanted parentage, names of bros & sis of Abraham Jones

Sr. of West Chester Co. N. Y. b bef 1800 mar 1st Esther Fancher 2nd Mary Dann. Which wife was the mother of his chil?

(a) STEVENS.—Abraham Jones Jr. mar Eme-line, dau of Caleb & Amy Cash Stevens. Wanted Caleb's ances, also Cash gen.—*H. J. K.*

12382. SCHUYLER-WRIGHT.—Aaron Schuyler bapt 3 Apr 1749 mar 1st Ann Wright prob abt 1772, mar 2nd 1784 Esther Dey. By Ann Wright had besides several sons dau Ann b 20 Aug 1774 & Jennette b 20 June 1776 mar Thos. Machin & Sarah b 3 July 1778 mar John Sutton. Wanted any infor of dau Ann. Any infor on this line greatly desired.

REID.—John Reid was a member of surveying party of Moses Cleveland when he laid out the City of Cleveland. John S. Reid, a surveyor & whose s Cornelius was also a surveyor, located at Newburg now a part of Cleveland abt 1807 later going to Black River where he built a block house. His s Conrad was b in Wilkes Barre Pa.; his dau Eliz was b in Sussex Co. abt 1792, presumably N. J. as there were Schuylers in that locality & Cornelius was a family name. Any Reid infor greatly desired.—*M. E. R. P.*

12383. CARR.—Wanted ances & any infor of Anderson B. Carr of Charlottesville, Va. who with his bro Peter moved to Memphis, Tenn. abt 1832 d abt 1835 leaving land in Mo. which has been held by the fam for 90 yrs. Two daus Mary Jane Carr & her sis Virginia Carr survived him.—*E. P.*

12384. ATHERTON.—Wanted dates of b & mar of Jephtha Atherton who d aft Rev he lived at Jackson, N. C.

(a) HALL.—Wanted dates of b of Edward Hall & of his w Eleanor Stuart who d aft Rev. Lived at Waynesboro, nr Staunton, Va.

(b) DAWSON.—Wanted dates of b & d of Eliz. Thorpe Dawson who mar Jephtha Atherton.—*S. E. H.*

12385. STEWART.—Wanted parentage of Julia Stewart b nr Elmira, N. Y. 1807 had bros Dan & Willard. Any infor of her family greatly desired.—*J. B. P.*

12386. MANDEVILLE.—Wanted parentage with dates of Henry Mandeville b Pompton Plains, N. J. 25 Feb. 1818 & at Tenaflly N. J. 25 Feb. 1903, youngest of 11 chil. Any infor will be greatly appreciated.—*W. B. M.*

12387. WEST.—Wanted parentage, dates, place of res. & Pension rec of James West a Rev. soldier.—*H. G. T.*

12388. HALL.—*History of Wallingford & Meriden* by Davis gives the following: Brinton Hall b in Cheshire 2 Apr 1738 mar 18 Feb.

1762 Lament Collins & d in Meriden, Conn. 25 Nov 1820. Wanted all infor of their son Casper of Meriden, Conn. One of his daus was Jennette Hall Paddock.—*E. P. K.*

12389. CLARK.—Wanted parentage & gen of John B. Clark. Am most anxious to know what relation, if any, he was to John Lamb Clark drowned in the Great Lakes during the War of 1812, & to Abraham Clark, Signer of The Declaration of Independence.—*C. C.*

12390. BOOTH.—Isaac Harris mar 1st w Margaret Pierson & their dau Mary m Wm. Booth. Wanted names of their chil. had one s Ephraim. Wanted parentage of Catherine Booth who mar Noah Beasley whose mother was Jane Cockrell of Ky. Also wanted parentage of Benj Ford & of his w who was a Miss Lewellen.—*A. F.*

12391. HALL.—Would like to corres with desc of Amy Hall who mar Erveh Vaniver.—*O. T. M.*

12392. FOWLER.—Wanted parentage, dates & maiden n of wife of Wm. Fowler, Rev. sol in Maryland Cont. Line.—*G. W. M.*

12393. HAWKINS.—Wanted parentage, dates & any infor of Rev. Hawkins of Greenville, N. Car. Where can the Hawkins Genealogy be found?—*G. E. H.*

12394. KURTZ - HARGET - LEATHER - PAINTER.—Wanted parentage of John Kurtz who lived in Baltimore Co. 1790. His s John d 1798 mar Susan Leather, wanted her parentage also. Their s John Kurtz b Frederick Co. Md. 1798 mar Margaret b 1800 dau of Peter & Mary Painter Harget. Their s John Kurtz was b in Middletown, Fred. Co. 1829. Wanted Rev. rec in any of these lines.—*D. B. K.*

12395. PRESTON.—Wanted gen & given n of Mr — Preston whose chil by his 1st wife were b in Exeter, N. H. They were Edmund, another son who lived in Baltimore, Almira who mar — Lochran & removed to Ill., Louisa who mar Oliver Dexter. He had chil by his 2nd w who are living in Baltimore.—*A. F. H.*

12396. RANDOLPH.—Wanted parentage of Harriet Randolph who mar Wm. Wilbur Mitchell 1770 in Va. They later moved to Franklin Co., Ga.—*L. S. M.*

12397. ESTES.—Wanted any infor of the early Estes fam. in Va. but especially the parentage of Wm. Estes, the father of Jane (Jennie) Estes who was b in Va. & mar Sylvester Lanhams in Ky or Mo.

(a) PREWITT-PREWITT-PRUIT.—Wanted Rev. rec of Michael Prewitt of Campbell Co., Va. Are there any available recs of the law suit 1801/2 bet. Hart & Prewitt?—*C. S. G.*

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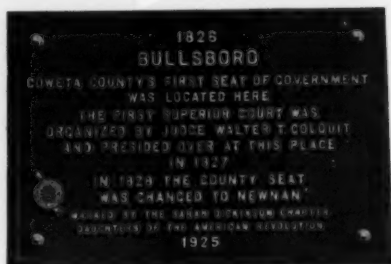
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